THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,724—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA*	7093	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8950	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7 00	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8950	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8950	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8950	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8950	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8900	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	6594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	9500	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6073	.....	23 ,,
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8900	15 ,,	13 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	24 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	29 May	...
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

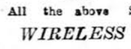
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via Dwarka. 1695 Thurs. 22nd August 9 a.m. Linga ... 2125 Friday 23rd August † 6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3239 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

17th August, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4089	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 653	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

CALLED UP £400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. GROGGS BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,

Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.

MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,650,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MODERN SOCIETY DEMANDS.

You cannot, if you are a finished player, perform, brilliantly on an indifferent piano. The learner too must learn on an instrument whose touch and tone is true, if future excellence is a desideratum. It is more economical and gives better results from the musical point of view to buy *the best*. Perhaps you think you are wise to pay cash for a cheaply built instrument, but that is an error of judgment of which you will soon be convinced.

We will suggest that you give the question of selection of a piano a convincing trial. Offer your child a cheap piano under hire to learn on and you will find that a distaste for it will immediately grow on the child and music will cease to have any attraction. By means of compulsion you will make of the child ultimately only an indifferent or insipid performer. The reason why will be evident. The cheaply built, heavy and unresponsive action causes the child fatigue, the poor little fingers and hands "ache." Change the instrument and put the same child to a Bluthner piano, the affection for the instrument will be instantaneous the music lesson becomes a pleasure and the child will return again and again unbidden to the piano which possesses the most marvellous, the most flexible action of any piano in the world.

Perhaps you buy the cheap piano because you cannot pay at once for a better instrument. This is where the

VALUE AND ATTRACTIVENESS

of our system of DEFERRED PAYMENT comes in. We put you in immediate possession of the FINEST PIANO IN THE WORLD. It is placed within your means if it has been out of the range of your purse otherwise, you will have the advantages; we will have the risks such as they are! We introduced this DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM in India over 30 years ago and we continue it to the mutual advantage of our musical clients and ourselves.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL"

150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"

150°

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 25 Lakhs, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 28th August, 1912 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1912.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1912 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1912.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 28th August, 1912, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Morar Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, THURSDAY, 29th August, 1912, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose following, namely:—

I. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the working of the Company during the year ending 31st May, 1912.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation (under article 96) but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration for the ensuing year.

V. To consider any other matters which may legitimately be brought before the meeting.

The Register of Shareholders of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th August, 1912, to the 14th September 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. BALDWIN,
Acting Manager and Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August 1912.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 midday of 5th September, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 4000 to 4500 tons of the best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 31st October 1912 into Railway wagons at Veraval Bandar.

The coal must be of the best quality, clean, and free from dust, shale stone or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal should be submitted along with the tender.

Forms of tender with conditions of supply can be obtained from the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway on payment of Re. 1 one.

Rupees one hundred in cash or in currency note must be remitted as earnest money along with the tender which will be refunded if the tender is rejected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CHARLES SEPTIMUS PIKE, late Captain, 107th Pioneers,
ROBIN BURN STRICKLAND DUNLOP, late Captain, 27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch.
EDMUND GREATHEAD WILSON, late Guard G, I. P. Railway, Izatpuri.
GEORGE ROBERT SETON LOGAN-HOME, late Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs.
TRIKUMJI HIRACHAND, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Glass Decorator and Picture Frame Maker.
ARTHUR JASPER, late Driver, North Western Railway, Quetta.
MOSES KATZ, late of Bombay, a Jewish Mendicant.
Mrs. HOLLAND, widow of the late WILLIAM HOLLAND, Corporal, Royal Garrison Artillery, Mhow.
Mrs. BURKE, wife of an Army Pensioner, Mhow.
J. T. STILES, late of Aden, European Inhabitant.
PRANJIWANDAS GIRDHARLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 2nd day of August, 1912.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE Undersigned beg to notify the Public that they have just received new Stocks of

CASHMERE, TWEEDS,
SHIRTINGS, &c.

PRICES LOW, fitting guaranteed.

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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

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MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Saturday, 17th August, 1912.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE: A Record of Current European Events.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS—
Olympic Games at Stockholm.
The Wrestling Championship.
The Winner Saarela (Fiume.)
Hammer Throwing.
American Athlete hurt during contest.
The Winner H. J. MacGrath, U. S. A.
The 200 Metres Flat Race.
The American Champion C. R. Reidpath.
High Jumping.
The Three Champions.
Marathon Race—The Start.
The Turning-point and Controle at Sollentuna.
The Arrival at the Stadium.
The Winner MacArthur and the Second Yitsham—both South Africans.

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There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,500,000

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Calcutta	Newchwang
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Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsinling
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Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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N. IGARASHI,
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Paking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF PROPERTY, at Girgaum Back Road which was advertised for sale by Public Auction on the 20th inst. has been postponed till WEDNESDAY the 11th proxime, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a furniture dealer closing his business :—

About 203-yards of linoleum oil, carpets, suitable for drawing and dining rooms and stair cases and also 2 sets of billiard surrounds.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.—

E. T. C. O. E. P. No. 5610—1 case rubber tyres (tubes).

E. T. C. O. W. I. M. No. 12,835—1 case rubber tyres and motor parts.

The above is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-haod rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 grey Arab, horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, good and fast in harness and in both saddles.

1 rubber-tyred dogcart with hook, in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd September next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Nutsmare" Pali Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teack and blackwood by Robert, Ahmed Deoji and others consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and sideboards, drawing, suite of sofas, cabinets, one handsome sweettoned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., rich carpets and durries, rich standard lamp by Dixmar, table lamps, flower pots, mirror doors, cloth and gowa almyrahs and cloth press, dressing, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, two Jost's fans, utensils, ice box, garden pots and fernery etc. etc., the property of F. L. Muir, Esq., Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Chinch Bunder 3rd Row.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Meghji Mahomed and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Jan Mahomed, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 31st day of July, 1906, and two deeds of further charge respectively dated 18th December, 1909, and 25th November, 1910 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Perozbai, widow of Darasha Furdoonji Patel, is the Fazandar with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the street commonly known by the name of Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards and 7-9 of a square yard be the same, little, more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 48 and 12, and at present under Ward B Ward No, 3048, and Street Dongri No. 576 and 578, and bearing New Survey No. 3150, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on or towards the North by the Ashakshand's Mosque, and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Dewa Soomar and now owned by Pirbhoy Nathu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at their office, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 350 BAGS SAWREE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Waree Bunder Cotton Press, Waree Bunder, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

350 bales sawree cotton about 1900 to 2000 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

Further conditions will be read at the time of sale.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Aug, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment.

322-10 Ard H D and Co Zoolikkabai vs Ebrahim Haji Vydhia Jeh and S.

Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.

188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Ohit M and K

47-12 Bagh B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs B S Patel Dubash and P

819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motilal Kanji Man and T and Dik D and S

595-11 Unwalla and P Hakioji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta

214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Comaji vs P B Deokar Dastur and Co

499-12 Mulla and M Haji Ebrahim ¦H S Nurani vs Rakhmabai Vachha and Co

453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Birji Moti and D

371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai ¦vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem Mehta and D

560-12 M B Chothia Bai Sirinbai vs R S Ghandy Mulla and M

566-12 Manek and N S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver

299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanavalal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Da h F and D

404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs ¦Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co

857-10 K ur L and M Chunilal ¦Lachand ¦vs Basdeodas Gopaldas Subnis and G.

766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

852-19144-11—Dadachanji and P V Kasalchand vs K Dewkaran Mulla and M.

1049-10 Hiralal and Co Tokersey Govarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.

674-09 Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.

928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.

630-11 Dubash and P K Anandji vs Kanchorbhai Maturbhai Malvi H M and R

832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.

142-12 Payne and Co Kha'izabai vs Ncorbai Jam R and D.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibboy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S and E B Mehta.

1208-10 Judah and S Jafferji Hosseinally vs C M Badshah Amin and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

167-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludha¦ vs Keshewji Poonja Wadia G and Co.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.

153-12 Crawf. B. and Co., the Bank of Bombay vs. Vadilal Chhotulal Maoji and D.

13-12 Jeh Da B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.

23-12 Cant and V Raduabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.

27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.

479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhi chand vs ¦Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.

563-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Moosaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy

Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

1017-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S,

116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co,

434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M add H,

1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.

59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The H uble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,

1182-10 Sms B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhasker Dubash and P.

925-10 Ma.h K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

356-11 Mehta and D Kulsambai vs ¦Meherally Hamir Manek and N

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug 17	m 2 14	28 0	m 8 2	17 2
	2 26 a	28 2	8 41 a	16 0
18	m 3 4	27 2	m 8 49	18 8
	3 5 a	26 11	9 25 a	16 8
19	m 4 0	26 2	m 9 41	20 1
	3 45 a	25 8	10 15 a	17 6
20	m 5 9	25 3	m 10 53	21 4
	4 23 a	24 5	11 17 a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 17 (Saturday)	„ 6h 20m	„ 7h 6m
„ 18 (Sunday)	„ 6h 21m	„ 7h 5m
„ 19 (Monday)	„ 6h 21m	„ 7h 4m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„ 6h 21m	„ 7h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 19th, 10h. 26-6m. p. m. ; Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m, a.m. ; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m, New Moon, 11th, 9h. 11-5m, a. m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 27, at Eastcote Place, near Pinner, to Sir John and Lady Anderson, a son.

BRITTEN—July 24, at Holloway House, Beaconsfield, the wife of Capt. R. S. Britten, of a son.

SERJEANTSON—July 22, at The Larches, Ki by Muxloe, the wife of Capt. C. M. Serjeantson, of a son.

FERGUSON—July 26, at Polebrooke Hall, Oundle, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards, of a daughter.

TILNEY—July 22, at the Old Mill, Cloughton, R. S. O., Yorks, the wife of Major H. J. Tilney, late 14th (King's) Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BASNARD—THISELTON-DYER—July 26, at the Parish Church, Leckhampton, Leonard William, son of the late Major R. O. Barnard, 41st Foot, to Frances Harriet, daughter of Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, K. C. M. G., C. I. E. F. R. S., and Lady Thiselton-Dyer, of the Ferns, Witcombe, Gloucester.

GOSSE (—BRADFIELD—July 27, at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Lieut. Robert R. Go sct, R. N., to Miss Lulu Bradfield, daughter of Edward Bradfield, of Tantallon House, Rondebosch, South Africa.

NICHOLSON—STANTON—July 24, at St. Stephen's Gloucester Road, George John Lothian Nicholson, son of the late General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., and Hon. Lady Nicholson, Ockley, to Patricia, daughter of the late Capt. F. R. Stanton, Royal Scots, and the late Mrs. Stanton, of 58 Elm Park Gardens, S. W.

DEATHS.

McDONALD—Aug 14, at Mentone Gardens, Edinburgh, Dr. Duncan McDonald, formerly Registrar of the University of Bombay. (By Cable).

BROWNE—July 26, Major Samuel Swinton Browne, Royal Field Art, son of Major-Gen. Swinton J. Browne, C. B., aged 40.

CUMBER—July 27, at Southsea, Capt. Herbert Charles Cumber, late of the Buffs, aged 60.

LIDDELL—July 23, at Rodiease, Lymington, Capt. John Liddell, R. M., aged 74.

SCONCE—Aug 16 at 109 sinclair Road, W. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, and late Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, aged 73.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana and "B" team vs. Y. M. C. A.

Harwood League Football: R. Warwicks vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Coy's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut, Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Sergt., J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Light Horse
Overture	Tancredi
Valse	Septembre
Selection	The Dollar Princess
Intermezzo	Cupid's Garden
Dance	In the Shadows
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs
Japanese Romance	Poppies
	Von Blon
	Rossini
	Godin
	Fall
	Eugene
	Finck
	Williams
	Moret

THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and is staying at his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—M. P. Pickerskey, a foreigne residing in a house in Convent street, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes of Rs. 400 from a box in his room.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An urgent meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held at the Grant Medical College at 5-15 p.m., to-day, to consider the question of election of four members to the Bombay Medical Council.

A "BENEFIT NIGHT."—To-morrow, the management of the Coronation Cinematograph, at Sandhurst Road, are giving the proceeds of all their performances to the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, an institution that is doing very good work in affording aid to the poor and needy in this city.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILL.—Dhondu Santu, a labourer working in the United Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Girgaum, got his head jammed accidentally between a mule carriage and buck stop. He was at once extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

ASSUMPTION FEAST AT CAVEL.—The annual feast of Our Lady of Assumption will be celebrated in the Cavel church to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m., preceded by Vespers to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will assist at the High Mass to-morrow and preach a sermon on the occasion. There will be an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the Mass and the Benediction at the end.

LECTURES.—Khawaji Kamal-ud-din, B.A., LL.B., pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, Lahore, will deliver two lectures in English in the Framji Cowasji Hall near Money School, Dhobi Talao, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday and Monday and the Subject of the lectures will be as follows. Sunday—Islam and Modern Sciences, Monday—Islam and other religions of India and how to reconcile them. Mr. J. Fraser Principal, Training College, Bombay, will preside on Sunday.

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded his enquiry touching the death of Sitaram Mahadeo, a Hindu syce, who died of injuries received by him in a quarrel near Masjid Bunder on the 13th instant. The circumstances under which the deceased was stabbed have been previously reported. The jury returned a verdict that Sitaram died from injuries received by being stabbed by Ganpat Dowlat, with a penknife under such circumstances that Ganpat's act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

MODERN PUBLICITY.—Mr. Joseph Bennie, a member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston, is bringing out a scheme for the formation of an institution to be called the Bombay Publicity League on the same lines as adopted by some of the County Councils of England and the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. In this connection Mr. Bennie has been contributing a series of articles to the press in Bombay on Commercial Publicity and will read a series of papers on Modern Publicity under the auspices of influential bodies in September,

In the Chancery Division on July 29 Mr. Justice Parker for the convenience of the Attorney-General, fixed Wednesday, Oct. 16 for the trial of the test action brought by Mr Thomas Gibson Bowles to restrain the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from deducting income tax from interest payable to him on Irish Land Stock before the Finance Act imposing the tax had been passed by Parliament.

THE WEATHER.

Diminution in the Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

The rainfall diminished in the United Provinces, and Central India (East), but some moderately heavy falls are reported from Simla and the Mussoorie hills. Elsewhere the rainfall remains light.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in Assam, Lower Burma and North Burma, and fairly general in the Punjab Hills, and the hills of the United Provinces, local in Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. A few falls also occurred in South Hyderabad and Kashmir.

Ratnagiri records 2 inches, Calicut, one inch and a half ; Simla, 2 ; Chakrata, one inch and a half ; Mussoorie, 4 ; Dehra Dun, 3 ; Muteswar, Gorakhpur, Hasaibagh and Burdwan, each 1 ; Silchar and Tezpur, each 2 ; Gauhati and Bhamo, one inch and a half ; Myitkyina, 2 ; Lashio, 1 ; Kyaukpyu, one inch and a half ; and Victoria Point, 3.

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in Bengal, decrease in Simla and the Mussoorie Hills.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer from Aden, reports normally developed monsoon conditions.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. which arrivedin harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced moderate to fresh monsoon and high sea.

The steamer "Vellore," Captain H. Plough, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said. met with fresh south-west monsoon and rough sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Espla-nade Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	46·70	47·39	47·04	42·59
Friday, 16th August	0·04	0·03	0·14	0.08
Total	46·74	47·42	47·18	42 67
Same date last year	44·28	46·37	46·57	39·26

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·07	43·72	52·34	38·55

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 16th Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	In.	cts.
0	15	51	69

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 3rd August to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 10th August 1912 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	48	65	Bulsar	68	97
Panjoo	47	67	Nausari	75	48
Vaitarni	67	51	Bardoli	56	38
Alot	20	2	Nandarbar	18	6
Pachpahar	17	33	Nardana	12	14
Kotah	16	2	Surat	46	73
Indergarh	19	64	Kim	37	25
Gaojapur City	17	11	Kosumba	32	7
Hindaun City	17	2/4	Rajpardi	37	14
Bayena	14	76	Broach	49	9
Bharatpur	15	22	Malsar	35	76
Palghar	62	39	Dabhoi	37	48
Gholwad	66	20	Baroda	40	33
Daman	69	22			

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Mahmadabad	26	47	Limkheda	32	80
Ahmedabad	32	81	Dohad	19	13
Viramgam	21	20	Amerghar	29	10
Patri	20	94	Satlam	17	46
Severlia	23	95	Nagda	19	70
Godhra	30	22			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th)	94·8	79·5	...	0·00
Muscat (15th)	95·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muscat (15th)	95·3	86·6	...	0·26
Multan	99·3	P	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	95·4	75·4	...	12·70
Lahore	96·4	80·7	...	9·45
Sirsa	95·8	79·0	...	7·29
Ambala	93·5	78·9	...	19·47
Delhi	91·5	78·3	...	16·68
Agra	91·0	77·0	...	11·12
Mainpuri	88 8	77·1	0·02	20·30
Jhansi	86·5	76·5	...	22·79
Cawapore	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	88·6	78 5	...	16·97
Jagdalpad	104·1	81·8	...	0·37
Ranchi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	86·6	76·2	...	10·91
Jaipur	85·7	74·6	...	24·07
Kotah	87·6	78·6	...	18·20
Bhuj	86·5	78·0	...	19·92
Dwarka	85·3	79·7	...	21·85
Veraval	82·1	79·8	...	25·96
Rajkot	85·6	76·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para	91 5	79·5	...	33·21
Surat	94·9	77·6	0·02	46·86
Ahmedabad	87·1	77·2	...	33·94
Deesa	85·2	75·4	0·02	14·57
Neemuch	81	72·0	...	17·20
Indore	83·0	71·6	0·06	23·03
Jubbulpore	80·3	74·8	0·02	22·97
Sangor	82·8	72·1	...	24·87
Hoshangabad	85 6	78·4	0·10	28·88
Khandwa	86 2	75·1	0·04	11·33
Akola	86·7	71·6	0·01	15·79
Amraoti	85·3	71·3	0·02	15·26
Nagpur	84·6	74·3	0·08	33·05
Chanda	86 5	75 0	0·14	30·74
Raipur	81·7	73·6	0·07	30·38
BOMBAY	83·0	78 1	0·03	42·67
Ratnagiri	80·8	73·9	2·21	77·56
Mormugao	86·0	76·7	0·20	89·17
Karwar	84·2	74·5	0·33	80·89
Malegaon	86·4	72·6	...	10·00
Ahmednagar	82·6	69·5	0·04	4·94
Poona	83·0	70·3	0·12	12·16
Sholapur	85·8	71·1	...	7·80
Sijapur	87·2	69·8	0·08	5·08
Belgaum	75·3	69·5	0·76	54·19
Aurangabad	79·9	68·7	0·09	12·78
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	73·2	...	21·48
Hyderabad	84·8	73·2	...	11·07
Mangalore	86·3	76 3	0·19	90·77
Calicut	82·8	74·6	1·50	91·59
Cochin	85·7	75·7	0·12	80·54
Colombo	87·0	77·5	...	28·51
Masulipatam	94·8	79 2	...	13·58
Bellary	96·5	76·3	...	2 85
Cuddapah	96·7	80·6	...	4·56
Madras	98·0	80·5	...	4·26
Bangalore	83 3	63·8	...	8·32
Coimbatore	88·9	70·8	...	4·54
Pambanpoly	97·6	76·3	...	1·06
Negapatam	97·7	79·2	...	1·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts, clear at Mainpuri and moderately clouded elsewhere. The sir contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·10" of rain and Chanda 0·14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 2·21," Mormugao 0·20" and Karwar 0·33." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·12" and Belgaum 0·75." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the Bombay Deccan. Over the rest of the reporting area, there has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall; light isolated showers have fallen in the central parts of the country, but in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab, weather has been practically rainless.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Bombay Deccan, and isolated showers in the central parts of the country, Gujarat Kathiawar and possibly in the south United Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. Salsette, which left Aden on the evening of the 11th instant, experienced till Longitude 51° E calms or light variable airs and clear skies; till Longitude 61° E generally fresh southerly or south-westerly wind, considerable sea and swell, and fine weather; till Longitude 68° E south-westerly generally strong wind, considerable sea and swell, with overcast or cloudy skies ; till arrival this morning west-south-westerly fresh wind weakening near Bombay to moderate wind, considerable or moderate sea and swell with overcast skies. There has been a slight weakening of the winds in the western half of the Arabian Sea during the week. Winds are now of normal strength.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 16th August, was 29·746 inches. The height of observatory barometer ostern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Buader is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5ft., at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cisterns, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The programme for next week will maintain the reputation for variety enjoyed by this popular place of entertainment. Pathe's Animated Gazette is a standing item that will always have an abiding interest as the means by which are witnessed the most recent European events that have occured thousands of miles away.

The Olympic Sports, of which the second series is now being exhibited, form a special feature of the week.

"Eternal Woman" is a comic representation by the general favourite, Max Linder, while "A Revolution in a Bachelors' Club" which eventuates in all the members marrying, should be specially interesting to spinster suffragettes in particular.

The management have arranged for the exclusive right of the first production of a series of detective stories, the second of which is Charley Colms and the Dancer's Necklace in which plot the best efforts of that clever detective are brought into operation. This variety should be sufficient to attract all classes.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Aug. 16.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette", with the English mails of the 2nd instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Dowp, Mr. V.
Bartlett, Mr. L. H. and Mrs.
Thomson, Mr. J.
Simpson, Mr. G. C.
Harland, Lt. G. B.
Barker, Lt. H. L.
Sicnel, Lt. G. J. M.
Simcock, Mr. E. W.
Henderson, Mr. A. J.
McLeod, Mr. N. M.
Kinch, Lt. A. G.
Hunt, Mr. E.
Lakshman, Risaldar.
Pandu-Rao, Subedar.
Somayya, Subedar.
Alexander, Subedar.
Dorasmi, Mr.
Chinappa, Mr.
Fashiya, Mr.
Pandurangy, Mr.
Makshanaya, Mr.
Masheesa, Mr.
Surveyor, Mr. D. M.
Carter, Mrs. N. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Groube, Maj. G. P. T.
Comic, Mr. W. P.
Duggan, Dr. J. M.
Macmillan, Capt. J. M.
Baskett, Mr. H. J. C.
Harvey, Mr. C. V.
Marsh, Mr. P. W.
Nesfield, Mr. A. E.
Olett, Mr. A. and Mrs.
Smith, Mr. V. G. H.
Sassoon, Mr. A. M.
Goldie, Capt. K. O.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
DeLisle, Mr. J.
Spencer, Capt.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gould, Capt. G. Brown, Col. C. A. R.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Hussain, Dr. E. A. Narke, Mr. G. G.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dew, Major A. B.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Aug. 17.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Abid, Mr A
Acland, Mr P D
Barnett, Mr H E
Beazeley, Maj G A
Benson, Miss
Bohnstorff, Mr
Clark, Mr R N
Collins, Mr L
Cripps, Mr H H
Denning, Mr H
Durburg, Mr and Mrs G R
Eisenhut, Mr.
Farrell, Mr G V
Geddes, Capt M H B
Gemmell, Mr T
Graham, Capt D S
Green, Mr A M
Gwynn, Mr J T
Hoyt, Mr L W
Hood, Mr H H
Hume, Capt
Jarvis, Mr E N
Kapoor, Dr Shiwnath
Kelly, Mr
Lindsay, Mr W H G
Mahon, K C, V O, C B, D S O, Maj-Genl, Sir B T
Mains, Mr
Marshall, I C S Mr L
Master, Mr A
Mitra, Mr K C
Phillips, Rev A H
Poole, Capt F G
Roe, R N Mr W E
Sedgwick, Mr E H
Shoubridge, Mr and Mrs H O B
Tickell, Mr R H
Townsend, Capt R G
Wilkinson, Mr H E

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This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble —no danger.

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BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE King left London on July 23 for Goodwood. His Majesty, attended by Sir H. Legge and Major Clive Wigram, was driven in a closed carriage from Buckingham Palace to Victoria (new station), where he was received by the Earl of Bessborough, chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and Mr. William Forbes, the general manager. A special train was in waiting, and members of the Duke of Richmond's house party for the races had assembled at the station. The King exchanged greetings with them before entering his reserved saloon, and then sent an equerry to summon the Marquis de Soveral from another part of the train to travel with him. The special train left just after five o'clock.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Queen Amelia of Portugal, paid a visit on July 26, to Lord Mayor Treloar's Home for Crippled Children at Alton. Their Majesties travelled by special train from Waterloo, and were received by Sir William Treloar. The visitors went first to the workshop, where about sixty boys were engaged in leatherwork. A boy named Robert Attfield was called by Sir William Treloar and asked Queen Alexandra's acceptance of a brown leather dressing-case lined with purple brocade. Her Majesty accepted the gift, patted the lad on the shoulder, and wished him success on leaving the hospital. Sir William Treloar presented a similar bag to Queen Amelia. On leaving the workshop their Majesties entered a pony-carriage to make a tour of the grounds. On approaching the wards they passed a guard of honour of nurses and one of little patients in hospital "reds." In the cot ward, the royal visitors spoke to every occupant. One child when addressed by Queen Alexandra was too confused to answer, but as the ladies were leaving called out "Hello, Queen!" Her Majesty turned, waved her hand to the child, and said "Good-bye." At the close of the visit, their Majesties drove to the highest part of the grounds and planted memorial trees near the trustees' House.

In the House of Lords on July 30, the Places of Worship (Enfranchisement) Bill passed through the Report stage. Criticisms were passed by the Marquess of Lansdowne and others on the appointment of a certain Liberal election agent as a sub-commissioner by the Scottish Board of Agriculture.

In the House of Lords on July 31, the London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill was read a third time after a discussion on the subject of the possible nuisance and danger of the running of trailer cars. An amendment was agreed to, providing that the use of these cars should be for such periods and on such terms and condition as the Board of Trade may approve. On the motion of the Marquess of Crewe, seconded by the Marquess of Lansdowne, a resolution of condolence on the death of the Emperor of Japan was passed.

The Rev. J. Towyn Jones, election agent to the late Mr. Abel Thomas, has declared he will contest the East Carmarthen seat against all comers. Four of the prospective candidates were canvassing at Llandilo on July 27.

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, in the course of a conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, discussed the outlook in regard to imperial defence, and contrasted the present bonds of empire with the position under a Parliament of the empire. Speaking of the needs of a general system of defence, the High Commissioner said:—Adequate provision for the needs of defence includes efficient fleets in the home waters, the Mediterranean, on the China Station, the Australian Station, in the East and West Indies, in the West Atlantic and East Pacific. The "call of the sea" is in the blood. All the Dominions would do well, I think, to respond to it.

In reply to Sir Hildred Carlile, who asked for particulars as to the work of the National Insurance Act lecturers, Mr. Masterman said in the House of Commons on July 31:—The number of lecturers who have been employed at different times is 129; 7,264 meetings and lectures in courses have been held. A large part of the cost of these meetings (for hire of halls, advertisements, &c.) was borne by the societies arranging them. The cost borne by the Commissioners for salaries and expenses is approximately £16,000.

Mr. S. Thompson, Unionist working-man candidate for West Denbigh, recently wrote to Mr. Lloyd George challenging his statement at Woodford that "Property which was given to the poor in Wales we want to restore to the poor in Wales." He asked three questions—whether all the endowments proposed to be taken away from the Church were originally given for the exclusive support of the poor in Wales; if so, when were they given and when and how alienated; and what portion of these endowments would be allotted under the Bill for succouring the poor. In reply, Mr. Lloyd George's secretary wrote:—"I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to thank you for your letter of July 1, and for the interest you take in the Disestablishment question but he regrets that owing to the great pressure upon his time it is impossible for him to undertake to give you the information for which you ask Mr. Thompson in a rejoinder expresses surprise at this excuse.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced at a meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on July 31 that £28,000 had been contributed towards the fund for establishing the London School of Tropical Medicine on a permanent and adequate basis. A city sub-committee is to make a systematic appeal on behalf of the fund.

As the result of a cloudburst near Matlock on July 27 the Midland Railway Manchester to London main line was blocked with debris washed on to the rails near Haddon Hall Tunnel. The mud was two feet deep, and all the traffic, including fast expresses from London to Manchester, had to be diverted by way of the Dore and Chinley line. Part of the Haddon Hall grounds was flooded. The main roads in the neighbourhood were flooded. At Bakewell, a few miles distant from Haddon Hall, the water rushed down from the Chatsworth Woods, passed through a railway arch, and flooded the workhouse. At the village of Stanton, stone walls were swept away by the rush of water. Much flooding has been caused and damage done to crops in various parts of the country by storms.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred at Checkley-cum-Wrinehill, on the Cheshire border of Staffordshire, and about two miles from Bridgemere, where the outbreak reported on July 26 occurred. Two cows were found to be affected. The Board of Agriculture have declared Cheshire an affected area, and have ordered the closing of auction marts in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Flintshire, within twenty miles of Nantwich.

At a meeting of the Chester Farmers' Club on July 27, Mr. W. Fryer presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed, stating that the club "views with profound regret and astonishment that Irish live stock are still allowed to be landed in this country alive, and urges the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to take immediate steps to put an end to the practice which is fraught with such grave and serious danger to our flocks and herds, and to place Ireland under the same restrictions as any other country where foot-and-mouth disease exists."

Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, R. N., second in command, under Capt. Scott, of the British Antarctic expedition, will be leaving England shortly for New Zealand, where he will resume command of the Terra Nova, which will proceed to the Polar regions to meet Capt. Scott and his party. Commander Evans and Mr. Drake, another member of the expedition, are arranging to leave by the steamship 'Wiltshire' of the Federal and Shire Lines from Liverpool at the end of August.

A further discovery of gold is reported from Trawsfynnydd, North Wales, and a number of diggers are now at work. It is stated that gold quartz worth several thousand pounds has already been extracted.

The Earl and Countess of Seafield and their daughter Lady Nina Ogilvie-Grant received a warm Highland welcome from the Clan Grant on July 27, on their homecoming to Castle Grant. Grantown was decorated, and in the square were gathered hundreds of clansmen and clanswomen. Many were wearing Highland dress, and all had a sprig of fir, the badge of the clan, or a bit of Clan Grant tartan. The procession, which was headed by Sir John Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch, who carried a flag with the arms of Grant, marched to the castle to the tune of "The Grant March." At the door of the castle Sir John Macpherson-Grant, following the old Highland custom, asked the assembled Grants if they desired him to summon the Castle Grant. On their assenting he knocked at the door and asked for Lord Seafield. When Lord Seafield appeared Sir John Macpherson-Grant informed him that he had been summoned, because many of his clansmen and clanswomen wished to do honour to the house of Grant and to welcome him to the banks of the Spey. Mr. Grant of Rothiemurchus then presented Lord Seafield with an address of welcome and a silver salver, Lady Seafield with a bracelet, and Lady Nina Ogilvie-Grant with a pendant. Lady Nina also received from Lady Macpherson-Grant a bracelet from friends and neighbours in Ballindalloch. Lord Seafield, who was in Highland dress, replying, said he hoped to share all joys and griefs with them, to whom he was bound by the ties of clanship and of blood. Among other speakers were Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Mr. H. Ogilvie-Grant, Sir Ludovic Grant, and Mr. Grant, Muckerach.

Exhaustive reports from the principal Scottish deer forests indicate that never in the history of the sport were prospects better than this year. The open winter did much to stimulate the growth of the deer. Stags reached spring in fairly good heart, thanks to the hand feeding now universally adopted. The spring weather was so open and the supply of grass so plentiful that stags began to shed their horns earlier than many experienced keepers could remember ever to have seen. The absence of night frosts kept the death-rate abnormally low, the unanimous opinion being that the mortality list has been the lowest for at least a dozen years. The hinds have come well through the winter and spring and passed the calving season, leaving behind them as fine a lot of calves as has ever been seen. On several of the best forests, such as that of the Duke of Portland in Caithness, of Capt. Combe in Strathconon, of Lieut-Col. Clarke in Easnakyle, and of Mr. C. D. Rudd at Ardnamurchan, it was not unusual to come across stags of ten and even royal counting honours in the middle of June, with their antlers fully formed and fast hardening up. In nearly every case the heads showed an improvement on the preceding years. Stags are expected to begin shedding the velvet early in August, and sport can be general by the 12th, or at the latest by the 20th of that month. Good weights are regarded as assured, and hopes are entertained that previous years' records will be beaten. In these circumstances it is little wonder that the demand for forests has been brisk. Mixed shoots, in particular, have been in request, and already the first of the shooting boxes are occupied.

The "Times" of Aug. 1 says:—Mr. Ian Macpherson, M. P., who is the Scottish representative of Mr. Lloyd George's Land Committee, has sent a letter to all the Scottish Liberal members stating that land enquiries are to be made in each county and burgh in Scotland into the subjects which have been referred to the committee. Investigators will be appointed by the committee to take charge of this work, and the committee hope also that each Scottish Liberal member would suggest the names of twelve or twenty persons resident in his constituency who would be likely to be of service in this connection. The subjects referred to the committee are the conditions of housing, rents, wages, leases, rating emigration, &c.

Mr. J. F. Williamson writes from Summer Hill, Mallow, Ireland:—"One of the most delightful subtleties of the Insurance Act yet revealed is that issued by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, dated July 12, whereby it is solemnly decreed that 'potato pickers' are exempt from insurance, while 'potato gatherers' are not. In despair, I have consulted the dictionary (Chambers's Twentieth Century), and find 'gatherer' is defined as 'one who collects,' while 'picker' is 'one who picks or gathers up—a pilferer.' So that it appears that the 'picker,' who pilfers my potatoes, escapes the tax, while the poor honest 'gatherer,' who scorns to steal a tuber, does not. I am writing to the Committee to ask if it will be necessary to have my staff searched daily to ascertain whether they are 'pickers' or 'gatherers.'"

As regards the alleged refusal of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway to allow the old colours of the 4th batt. of the Connaught Rangers to be deposited in the military chapel at Renmore, Galway, on July 26, it is reported that Father Newell, the military chaplain, and Father Monaghan attended at Renmore Barracks on the 27th, and expressed their willingness to receive the colours at any time that it was convenient for the regiment to attend. As all arrangements had been cancelled, the previous evening, the chaplain and Major Sarsfield, the officer commanding at Galway, drove to Oranmore camp, where they saw Col. Hammond, C.B., who, it is said, declined again to arrange for the ceremony after what had occurred.

The foundation-stone of a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Alexander, Protestant Primate of Ireland, was laid at Armagh on July 27, by the present Primate, the Rev. Dr. Crozier. The memorial will be known as Church House and Primate Alexander Synod Hall, and will cost £4,000. The ceremony, which was conducted with Masonic honours, was proceeded by a service in the Cathedral, and a parchment, which was signed by the Primate and others, and which explained the object for which the building is being erected, was placed in the foundation-stone.

A sensation has been caused in the Mooncoin district of County Kilkenny by the action of the police with regard to a skull which was buried recently in the graveyard of Rathkieren. The skull was washed up by the river Suir some weeks ago, and the police have been making inquiries as to its identity. It is believed to be the skull of a girl named Reidy, who disappeared from the district two years ago. The police obtained an order to have the skull disinterred and it was on July 26 examined by Dr. R. J. Rowlette of Dublin, who will submit it to further examination. The county inspector of constabulary, and the father and two brothers of the girl Reidy were present at the disinterment.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

There have been many further prosecutions of cadets in Sydney and Melbourne for non-attendance at drills, delinquents being fined £5 and ordered to make up double the arrears.

CANADA.

With the evident intention of delaying construction 2,000 "industrial workers of the world" are on strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific near Fort George, in the interior of British Columbia.

The local militia was called out on July 29 in order to suppress a disturbance caused by armed coal handlers on strike on the Canadian Northern Railway at Port Arthur docks. In an encounter between the police and the strikers, before the troops appeared, the chief of the police and an Italian were mortally wounded, and half a dozen others are in hospital. The town was placed under martial law.

Charlottetown gave a warm welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on July 29. The Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Rogers, gave a State dinner in honour of their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. A feature of entertainment was that no wines were served. A liquor prohibition law is in force in Prince Edward Island.

A correspondent at Regina, writing on July 7, says:—

We can readily realise that the Old Country people will feel timid about investing in building projects here, and that the cyclone will not readily be forgotten over there. In fact it will probably be forgotten here long before people outside forget about it, so rapidly are the visible effects disappearing and with so much energy are the people going about the rebuilding of their homes. In reality there are very few public buildings destroyed, except those which were already in an unstable condition, and many of the houses were of more flimsy construction than is being put up now. In the course of three or four months there will be little trace of the damage done, and attention will be then transferred to the development of the city. Meantime the people whose homes were wrecked must be provided with shelter before the coming winter.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Mackenzie, the former Prime Minister, has been appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Reuter's Agency learns that the South African Government has notified the Imperial Government by telegraph of its readiness to participate in the scheme of Empire wireless stations for purposes of Imperial defence as well as for Commercial purposes. The Union Government has selected a site at Pretoria, where a high-power station, similar to those to be installed in other parts of the Empire, will be built. General Botha, through Sir David Graaff, has notified the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Postmaster-General of the intention of his Government to defray the cost of the installation, the total of which is estimated at £80,000. From the point of view of defence, the Union Government regards the scheme as highly important, for from the Pretoria station, the administrative capital of the Union will, by means of its high-powered duplex station receiving and transmitting at the same time and fitted with automatic apparatus, be in day and night communication with England on the one hand and Australia on the other.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that a donation of £500 has been received from Mr. Ernest Duveen, of the well-known firm of art dealers, for the promotion of the residential scheme for English ladies in Paris which was recently initiated on the model of Brabazon House and Hopkinson House in London.

Five men lost their lives in a disastrous fire which broke out in the Mercier champagne factory at Epernay on Thursday last week.

GERMANY.

Germany is linking up by wireless telegraphy her possessions in the Pacific. Two large coast stations are being erected in New Guinea, one in Samoa, and one in Nauru or Pleasant Island.

The eighth festival of the League of German Singers is taking place this week at Nuremberg. This league now has a membership of 720,000. It embraces 5,700 unions of German singers scattered over the two hemispheres, and has to some extent provided what its founders appear to have hoped it would provide—a link of sentiment between the widely scattered fragments of the German stock. About 40,000 singers are taking part in the festival.

A landing-stage at Binz, a watering place on the island of Rugen, collapsed on July 28, and 16 lives were lost.

A sailing boat on the Wesar, in which were three English women teachers and a German bank clerk, capsized on July 28. Two of the ladies, the Misses Mabel and Alice Hide, of London, and the clerk, named Bruggemann, were drowned. The third lady, a Miss Hopkins, was saved.

The proceedings of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which met in Berlin this year, ended on July 27, with a banquet at the Berlin Zoological Gardens. Most of those, both Germans and Englishmen, who have taken part in the congress were present, and the proceedings were of an extremely cordial character. Telegrams were read from King George and the Emperor William, replying to the telegrams from the congress. The telegram from Buckingham Palace said:—"I share with the congress the heartfelt wish that this and similar celebrations may further be peaceful relations which have always existed between the two nations."

MEXICO.

Once more Washington has had to warn the Mexican authorities that American property must not be molested. The trouble seems to be that, as General Orozco's revolutionary movement disintegrates the number of small but irresponsible outlaw bands continues to grow, and that these bands are naturally more reckless in their treatment of property than the more or less disciplined revolutionary army. For some time past American refugees have been pouring into El Paso and other American frontier towns, and a tendency had been noticeable for Congress to criticize the Executive in regard to the steps taken to safeguard American citizens across the border. A difficult situation thus obtains in spite of the fact that President Madero appears to be gaining strength and has promised to send more troops to Northern Mexico.

PERSIA.

Eight additional Belgian officials for the Treasury service are being engaged.

Commenting on the Russian action against the Shahsevens in Persia, the semi-official "Rossiya" says:—"The operations are devoid of any political significance. It is merely a question of an expedition demanded by local Russian interests which were in need of active protection. The Shahsevens are not a political party, but are a wild, marauding people who roam about the country on and in the vicinity of the Russian frontier. It, therefore, became necessary that the acts of brigandage of these people should cease. As Persia was powerless to see to this, Russia was compelled to undertake the task herself."

PORTUGAL.

An understanding has not yet been arrived at between Spain and Portugal as to the future of the Portuguese Royalists who are finding refuge on Spanish soil. Senor Canalejas, before leaving for San Sebastian on Monday morning, informed a number of journalists that Spain would not accede to Portugal's request that the Royalists should be expelled.

UNITED STATES.

The Democratic caucus decided to adhere to its original no-Dreadnought programme. Many Democratic journals, including Mr. Hearst's "American," condemn the decision of the caucus on the ground that it is bad Presidential politics. The Democratic managers, however, are finding consolation in the announcement that it is probable that Mr. Bryan will tour the country on behalf of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, with the especial object of "camping on Roosevelt's trail." Not only does the announcement augur well for Democratic harmony, but nobody, it is felt, is better fitted than Mr. Bryan to fight Mr. Roosevelt with his own weapons.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Reform in the Sanitary Service.

In the House of Lords on July 29th, Viscount Midleton asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he could make any statement as to the reform in the sanitary service of India which had recently been under consideration; what would be the position of the head of the sanitary service under the new conditions; and when he would be in a position to lay papers on the subject.

The Marquess of Crewe said the Government hope very soon to lay full papers on this subject. A conclusion had been reached which he hoped the noble viscount would consider satisfactory. The Sanitary Commissioner would be relieved of a great part of his work and would be the independent head of a separate department. The research work, which was formerly under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner, would be placed under the direct authority of the Medical Director-General. On purely technical sanitary matters the Sanitary Commissioner would be not subordinate but an independent officer, and on questions of administration he would be in the position of chief of staff to the Director-General. It was not possible to divorce the medical service from the sanitary service in India. The local Governments must have a considerable degree of independence in sanitary matters, because they found practically all the money for the work, and because in India associations existed between sanitation and politics to an extent not found elsewhere. It was possible, by unwise insistence upon sanitary improvements to run counter to the deep-seated beliefs and prejudices of the population in many parts of India and such matters it might be presumed that the local Governments were the best guides. A scheme had been agreed upon with the object of strengthening the local sanitary staff. Nine deputy commissioners would be appointed, and for those posts Indians would be eligible. It was hoped that in due course each of the more considerable towns in India would have a health department, presided over by a competent officer which would place those towns on something like the same level as the great urban communities in this country. It had been arranged that the Government of India would come forward with money pro rata to the sums provided for the purpose locally. The papers to be submitted to Parliament would dead also with the conference held at Bombay concerning malaria and the destruction of mosquitoes.

INTOXICANTS AND NARCOTIC DRUGS.

In the House of Commons on July 29th, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: if he will state what is the liquor bill for the British-Indian Empire, and at how much per head the figure works out for the latest year for which statistics are available; and whether he will give the like information, if it is obtainable without undue research and trouble, for compounds and derivatives of opium, cocaine, and drugs of a similar character.

Mr. Montagu: The taxation receipts under Excise in 1910-11 amounted to £7,030,314, distributed in round numbers as follows:—From foreign liquor and liquor made in India by European methods, £300,000; country spirits, £3,700,000; toddy and pachwai, £1,200,000; opium and other drugs, £1,800,000; fines, etc., £300,000. There are no reliable data from which the consumers' total disbursements on account of liquor and drugs can be computed with any accuracy, but on a conjectural estimate they might be put at about £10,000,000., or 10d. per head of the population of British India.

INDIA OFFICE CLERKS.

Mr. H. W. Forster asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if arrangements are made to enable clerks in the service of the India Office to undertake work in connection with settlements on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Montagu: No such arrangements are made, but clerks are not prohibited from undertaking work outside office hours provided their official duties are not interfered with.

TIBET.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what is the present state of affairs in Tibet; whether there are any Chinese troops still left in the country; and whether the Chinese Amban is still able to exercise any authority or not.

Mr. Montagu: The latest reports received indicate that there has been no material change in the situation in Tibet. The Chinese garrison at Lhasa is believed to be still holding out. But as I stated on July 10 in reply to the hon member for East Nottingham the Chinese so far as our information goes are no longer in a position to exercise effective authority in Tibet. The Dalai Lama reached Ralung on the road to Lhasa, on July 16.

THE JAM SAHIB.

On Tuesday, July 30, Mr. George Greenwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to a claim of the Coupe Company, of 47 Graham Street, Sloane Square, S. W., against his Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar for £900 in respect of work done and designs supplied to his order in connection with his Highness's proposed summer palace; whether he is aware that correspondence has taken place between the early part of 1908 and the present time between his Highness's agents, private secretary and solicitors, on the one side, and the company and their solicitors on the other side, and that such correspondence discloses the fact that his Highness has repudiated the claim in question; and whether any steps have been taken by the Secretary of State in the case.

Mr. Montagu: The attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the correspondence referred to, the effect of which is as stated by my hon. friend. His Highness the Jam Sahib has not asked the Secretary of State to advise him, it has not hitherto been the practice of the India Office to intervene between ruling chiefs and their private creditors.

PAY OF LIEUTENANTS.

Mr. Ronald McNeill asked the Secretary of State for War. If he will state for what reason officers serving in India do not receive on completion of seven years' service in the rank of lieutenant, an increase of pay equivalent to the increase of 1s. a day to which they would be entitled if quartered at home.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said:—Lieutenants of British regiments serving in India receive consolidated rates of pay which are higher than the rates of pay and allowances received at home. For this reason it has never been considered necessary to give a further increase after seven years in the rank of lieutenant to officers in India.

SECRETARY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Capt. Faber asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state whether he consulted any member of Lord Ampthill's advisory committee on Indian students before making the recent appointment of Mr. C. E. Mallet; and, if so, who was the member he consulted.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative.

THE STATE OF KAPURTHALA.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will explain under what circumstances the services of Mr. French, of the Indian Civil Service, were lent to the Indian Native State of Kapurthala, and what position Mr. French now occupies in the State; whether he is aware that exception is taken by natives of the State to the levying of a tax last year on the peasantry and tradesmen, contrary to the native custom, to meet the expenses of the marriage of the eldest son of the Maharaja, the sum raised being chiefly spent on the entertainment of foreign guests, and that exception is further taken to the recent increase in the scale of court fees, far above the scale prevailing in British courts in India; whether these measures have the approval of the Indian Government, as represented by the political agent; and whether any complaints harsh treatment of natives of the State by Mr. French have been brought to the notice of the Indian Government.

Mr. Montagu: The services of Mr. L. French were lent to the Kapurthala State in January 1910 for a period of two years to assist in reorganising the administration, and their retention for a further three years has been sanctioned. Mr. French is for the time being a servant of the State, and the matters with which this question deals relate to the internal administration of the State, in which it is not the policy of Government to interfere.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was in a position to make any further statement as to the situation in Persia; whether there was any improvement in the condition of the northern provinces; what steps were being taken to restore the authority of the Persian Government in the northern provinces, with a view to the withdrawal of the Russian troops and whether he proposed to lay further papers before the adjournment of the House.

Sir E. Grey: I have nothing material to add to the statements made in this House on the 10th and in another place on the 15th and 24th inst. The state of affairs all over Persia remains in a very unsettled condition. Three large Blue Books respecting Persia have been laid during the present session, and, though papers will continue to be laid in due course, no more can be laid before the adjournment.

THE RUPEE IN AFRICA.

Sir John Rolleston asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state why the Indian rupee with its artificial value of 1s. 4d. is imposed upon East Africa; and whether he will consider the possibility of applying the profit accruing from the coinage of rupees to the benefit of the colony of East Africa instead of, as now, being paid as a tribute from that colony to the Indian Government.

Mr. Harcourt: The adoption of the rupee as the standard coin in East Africa was the result of the employment of Indian labour in the early stages of the development of the country. The question whether any change in the currency arrangements is now desirable is already under my consideration.

ACCOMMODATION AT DELHI.

On Thursday, August 1, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the estimated cost of the temporary accommodation which is being provided at Delhi for use next cold weather by the Government of India; and what time it is estimated will elapse before the new capital is ready.

Mr. Montagu: The cost of the proposed temporary accommodation at Delhi for the Government of India is estimated roughly at Rs.49,00,000, of which it is expected that about Rs. 16,00,000 will eventually be recovered. I am unable at present to give any estimate of the time that will be required for the completion of the new capital.

FORCIBLE DEDUCTIONS FROM SOLDIERS' PAY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will state what precedent exists for making deductions from payments sanctioned by the Indian Government under an Act of the Home Government; whether India is a financially independent unit; and whether the records of the India Office supply proof of the unwisdom of making forcible deductions from the pay for British soldiers serving in India.

Mr. Montagu: In his search for precedents the hon. member has apparently overlooked the existence of the Army Act, which is an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which applies to the British soldier in India as elsewhere and which is the authority for many deductions from his pay. Broadly speaking, India is for most purposes a financially independent unit, but her independence is this respect is subject always to the control of the Imperial Parliament. I am not aware that deductions made from the pay of British soldiers serving in India have a different effect from similar deductions made on similar authority from British soldiers serving elsewhere.

ATTACK ON MAJOR BICKFORD.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can give the House any information regarding the attack on Major Bickford, lately commanding the Zhob Militia.

Mr. Montagu: Major Bickford has reported that, when driving from Fort Sandeman to Babar on June 14 with an escort of four militia sowars, he was attacked by raiders, who opened fire and killed one of the sowars and badly wounded another. Major Bickford was unarmed and was shot through the thigh; the rifle of the third sowar was damaged and himself wounded; but the fourth sowar very pluckily held ground and returned the fire of the enemy, who, after three-quarters of an hour, made off. The second sowar succumbed to his wounds.

JAM SAHIB OF NAWANAGAR.

Mr. George Greenswood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar claims to be above the jurisdiction of the British Law Courts; whether such claim is admitted by the India Office; and, if so whether there is any method by which he could be induced to submit the claim of the Coupe Company, in respect of work done to his order in connection with his proposed summer palace, to arbitration, as suggested by the claimant company.

Mr. Montagu: I am not aware what claim his Highness the Jam Sahib makes, but it would be for the Court to decide in each case whether it possessed jurisdiction. As regards the last part of the question, the Secretary of State is quite sure that his Highness will take such action as is demanded by his honour and that of the distinguished class to which he belongs.

LOAN TO PERSIA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he could inform the House what conditions Russia had formulated in respect of the payment of her portion of the advance of the Anglo-Russian loan to Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The only advance actually made by the two Governments to Persia is that of March 20 last, the conditions of which were laid on the table of the House. A very small advance has recently been discussed, but no definite conditions have yet been formulated.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From July 22 to July 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. C. Duer, I M S, B
Capt. R H Lee, I M S, B
Mr W H Buchan, B. Cov
Mr J C French, B Cov
Mr H G S Tyler, B Cov
Mr E H Keys, B
Mr V A Stowell, B
Mr J Smith, B
Mr C G Austin, M Cov
Mr F H Hamnett, M Cov
Col P E Dixon, R E
Col C M Ducat, Gen Staff officer
Major-Gen A Wallace, C B
Major Gen H Bower, C B
Surg.-Gen. A M Crofts.
Lieut-Gen, Sir J E Nixon, K C B

Brig-Gen H D Fanshaw
Major A C Wall, 2-8 G R
Major G Thomas, 2 Lrs, Gardner's Horse
Capt the Hon C A Annesley
Capt H L Haughton 36 Sikhs
Capt F G Fraser, I M S
Capt A H W Elias, S S O, Rangoon
Capt N A S Keighley, Viceroy's Body Guard.
Capt A J M Binny, 1 Lrs
Lieut C W D Enriquez, 21 Punj
Lieut H Macdonald, 1 Lrs
Lieut C W Maxwell, 2-8 G R
Lieut E K Squires, R E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A Gaitskell, B Cov, 2 mo 26 days
Mr J F G Foster, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F O Townsend, B, 2 mo MC
Mr E A Phelps, B, 20 days
Mr D Cardew, B 4 mo, M C
Mr G E Scott, B, 10 days
Mr M Wood, B, 1 mo MC
Lieut-Col F G H Davies, QVO, Corps of Guides 7 days

Major A E H Garden, QVO, Corps of Guides, 2 mo
Major G Ward, 8 G R, 3 mo MC
Capt J I Eadie, 97 Inf, 4 mo
Capt H C Hall, 2-6 GR, to August 24, 1912
Capt J Campbell, 29 Punj, 1 day
Lieut C C S Brownlow, 20 Punj, to August 31 1912, MC
Lieut V Sherwood Smith 32 Lrs, 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S A Glanley, B
Mr E Benskin, B
Capt G E D Mouat, 79 Inf

Lieut E H S Chapman, 31 Lrs
Lieut F B W Jacomb, 108 Inf

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 15th August to 6 a.m. on the 16th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	1
Total mortality from all causes...		125
Same date last year.....		110
Cholera	5	6

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

Van Houten's cocoa
They all want it.
Ask your dealer for a sample.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since*. It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "Inventor LeClerc" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. & BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

"TITANIC'S" SPEED.

Lord Mersey's Report on the Disast r.

WHERE FAULTS LAY.

Measures for the Board of Trade.

THE Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the loss of the White Star liner "Titanic" assembled at the London Scottish Hall, Buckingham Gate, on July 30th for the last time for the purpose of presenting the report. Lord Mersey read the report which was signed by himself as Wreck Commissioner and concurred in by the five assessors. It opened: "The Court, having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the above-mentioned shipping casualty, finds for the reasons appearing in the annex hereto that the loss of the said ship was due to collision with an iceberg brought about by the excessive speed at which the ship was being navigated."

The annex to the report occupies over seventy printed pages. Dealing in detail with the construction of the "Titanic," the report stated that on all the principal accommodation decks the alley-ways and stairways provided a ready means of access to the boat deck. Passing on to the ship's journey, the report discussed the route followed, known as the outwards southern track. It was, the report said, quite incorrect to assume that icebergs had never before been encountered or field ice observed so far south at the particular time of the year when the "Titanic" disaster occurred, but it was true that the field ice was certainly at that time further south than it had been seen for many years.

The Baltic message of warning was shown by Captain Smith to Mr. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, and to two ladies. "I think," said Lord Mersey, "it was irregular for the master to part with the document and improper for Mr. Ismay to retain it, but the incident had, in my opinion, no connection with or influence upon the manner in which the vessel was navigated by the master." Lord Mersey considered that the evidence established quite clearly that Captain Smith, the master; Mr. Murdock, the first officer; Mr. Lightoller, the second officer; and Mr. Moody, the sixth officer, all knew on the Sunday evening that the vessel was entering a region where ice might be expected. The entire passage had been made at high speed, though not at the ship's maximum, and that speed was never reduced until the collision was unavoidable. At 10 p.m. the ship was registering 45 knots every two hours.

WHAT CAPTAINS MUST DO.

"The question is," Lord Mersey continued, "what ought the master to have done? I am advised that with the knowledge of the proximity of ice which the master had two courses were open to him. The one was to stand well to the southward instead of turning up to a westerly course; the other was to reduce speed materially as night approached. He did neither. The alteration of the course at 5-50 p.m. was so insignificant that it cannot be attributed to any intention to avoid ice. This deviation brought the vessel back to within about two miles of the customary route about 11-30 p.m., and there was certainly no reduction of speed. Why, then, did the master persevere in his course and maintain his speed? The answer is to be found in the evidence. It was shown that for many years past—indeed for a quarter of a century or more—the practice of liners using this track when in the vicinity of ice at night had been in clear weather to keep the course, to maintain the speed, and to trust to a sharp look out to enable them to avoid the danger. This practice, it was said, had been justified by experience, no casualties having resulted from it, and I accept the evidence as to the practice and as to the immunity from casualties which is said to have accompanied it. But the event has proved the practice to be bad. Its root is probably to be found in competition and in the desire of the public for quick passages rather than in the judgment of navigators. But, unfortunately, the experience appeared to justify it.

"In these circumstances, I am not able to blame Captain Smith. He had not the experience which his own misfortune has afforded to those whom he has left behind, and he was doing only that which other skilled men would have done in the same position. It was suggested at the Bar that he was yielding to influences which ought not to have affected him, that the presence of Mr. Ismay on board and the knowledge which he perhaps had of a conversation between Mr. Ismay and the chief engineer at Queenstown about the speed of the ship and the consumption of coal probably induced him to neglect precautions which he would otherwise have taken. But I do not believe this. The evidence shows that he was not trying to make any record passage, or indeed any exceptionally quick passage. He was not trying to please anybody, but was exercising his own discretion in the way he thought best. He made a mistake, a very grievous mistake, but one in which in face of the practice and of past experience negligence cannot be said to have had any part; and in the absence of negligence it is, in my opinion, impossible to fix Captain Smith with blame.

It is, however, to be hoped that the last has been heard of the practice, and that in the future it will be abandoned for what we now know to be more prudent and wiser measures. What was a mistake in the case of the "Titanic" would without doubt be negligence, in any similar case in the future."

As to the collision Lord Mersey suggested that it might be assumed that 500 yards was about the distance at which the iceberg was sighted either from the bridge or the crow's nest. The collision with the iceberg, which took place at 11-40 p.m., caused damage to the bottom of the starboard side of the vessel at about 10ft. above the level of the keel, but there was no damage above that height. The damage extended over a length of above 300ft., and was done in about ten seconds. The ship disappeared at 2-20 a.m. The efficiency of the automatic arrangements for the closing of the watertight doors, which was questioned during the inquiry, had no important bearing on the question of hastening the sinking of the ship. Even if the engineers had succeeded in getting all the pumps in the ship to work they could not have saved the ship or prolonged her life to any appreciable extent. The question whether it would have conduced to safety in the case of the "Titanic" if a watertight deck had been fitted below the water-line involved many considerations, and he thought that the matter should be dealt with by the Bulkhead Committee for ships in general.

BOATS AND THE CONDUCT ON BOARD.

The "Titanic" was provided with 20 boats, giving accommodation for 1,178 persons. There had been no proper boat drill nor a boat muster. "I think," said Lord Mersey, "it is desirable that the Board of Trade should make rules requiring boat drills and boat musters to be held of such a kind and at such times as may be suitable to the ship and of the voyage on which she is engaged, and boat drill regulated according to the opportunities of the service should always be held".

After the collision the officers did their work very well and without any thought of themselves. The discipline both among passengers and crew during the lowering of the boats was good, but the organisation should have been better, and if it had been it was possible that more lives would have been saved. The real difficulty in dealing with the question of so many of them leaving the ship with comparatively few persons in them. Passengers might have been unwilling to leave the ship, but Lord Mersey thought that if the boats had been kept a little longer before being lowered, or if the after-gangway doors had been opened, more passengers might have been induced to enter the boats. If women could not be induced to enter boats the boats ought then to have been filled up with men.

THE CALIFORNIAN "MIGHT HAVE SAVED MANY LIVES."

After his lordship had reviewed the charges against Sir Cosmo-Duff-Gordon and Mr. Bruce Ismay, he proceeded to deal with the matter of the "Californian." In doing so, Lord Mersey pointed out that all the officers were stated to have taken sights, and that Mr. Stewart in his evidence remarked that they all agreed. If it were admitted that these positions were correct, then it followed that the "Titanic's" position as given by that ship when making the C.Q.D. signal was approximately 19 miles from the Californian, and further that the position in which the Californian was stopped during the night was 30 miles away from where the wreckage was seen by her in the morning or that the wreckage has drifted 11 miles in a little more than five hours. There were contradictions and inconsistencies in the story as told by the different witnesses, but the truth of the matter was plain. The "Titanic" collided with the berg at 11-40; the vessel seen by the Californian stopped at this time. The rockets sent up from the "Titanic" were distress signals; the Californian saw distress signals. The number sent up by the Titanic was about eight; the Californian saw eight. The time over which the rockets from the Titanic were sent up was from about 12-45 to 1-45 o'clock; it was about this time that the Californian saw the rockets. At 2-40 Mr. Stone called to the master that the ship from which he had seen the rockets had disappeared; at 2-20 a.m. the Titanic had foundered. It was suggested that the rockets seen by the Californian were from some other ship, not the Titanic, but no other ship to fit this theory had ever been heard of.

"These circumstances," continued Lord Mersey, "convince me that the ship seen by the Californian was the Titanic, and if so, according to Captain Lord, the two vessels were about five miles apart at the time of the disaster. The evidence for the Titanic corroborates this estimate, but I am advised that the distance was probably greater, though not more than eight to ten miles. The ice by which the Californian was surrounded was loose ice extending for a distance of not more than two or three miles in the direction of the Titanic. The night was clear, and the sea was smooth. When she first saw the rockets the Californian could have pushed through the ice to the open water without any serious risk, and so have come to the assistance of the Titanic. Had she done so she might have saved many, if not all, of the lives that were lost."

BOARD OF TRADE'S BOAT SCALE.

Lord Mersey went on to say that charges had been made against the Board of Trade during the progress of the inquiry of a twofold kind. First, it was said the Board had been negligent, that they had failed to keep up to date their rules and regulations relating generally to the provision of life-saving appliances at sea, and exercise due care in the supervision of the vessel's plans and the inspection of the work done upon her. As regarded emigrant steamships there was a rule which provided that, if the boats under davits required by the table issued by the Board under the Act of 1894 did not furnish sufficient accommodation for all on board, then additional boats of approved description (whether under davits or not) or approved life rafts should be carried and that these additional boats or rafts should be of at least such carrying capacity that they and the boats required by the table should provide together in vessels of 5,000 tons and upwards three-fourths more than the minimum cubic contents required by the table; so that in the case of an emigrant ship such as the Titanic the requirements under the rules and table together exacted a provision of 9,625 cubic feet of lifeboat and raft accommodation (5,500 cubic feet in boats under davits with 4,125 cubic feet added). This provided accommodation for 962 persons, taken at 10 cubic feet per person. When these rules were made and this table was drawn up it was thought that, having regard to the size of vessels then built and building, it was unnecessary to carry the table further, the largest emigrant steamer then afloat being the Lucania, of 12,952 tons. Under rule 12 of the Board of Trade's rules for life-saving appliances it was laid down that when ships of any class were divided into efficient watertight compartments to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade they should only be required to carry additional boats, rails, and buoyant apparatus of one-half of the capacity irequired by the rules. If that rule had become applicable to the Titanic, then the total cubical lifeboat or raft accommodation which she would have been required to carry would not have been more than 7,562 (equivalent to accommodation for 756 persons). It did not, however, become appliable for the owners never required the Board of Trade to express any opinion under the rule as to the efficiency of the watertight compartments. The Titanic, in fact, carried boat accommodation for 1,178 peosons, a number far in excess of the requirements of the table and rules, and therefore no concession under rule 12 was needed. Speaking generally, recourse to rule 12 by shipowners had been so insignificant that the rule itself might be regarded as of no practical account.

THE BOARD CENSURED.

After 1894 steamers were built of a much larger tonnage than 10,000, the increase culminating in the Titanic with a gross tonnage of 46,328. As the vessels increased in size so one would have thought the necessity for increased lifeboat accommodation would grow; but the rules and tables remained stationary, and nothing was done to them by way or change. An explanation of this long delay from 1894 to 1912 was given before Lord Mersey by Sir Alfred Chalmers, in which he pointed out that the voluntary action on the part of shipowners was carrying them beyond the requirements of the scale and when voluntary action on the part of shipowners was doing that he thought that no any State department should hold its hand before it stepped in to make a hard and fast scale for that particular type of shipping.

"I appreciate this," observed Lord Mersey, "and I think there is much force in it. At the same time it seems to me that it does not justify the delay, even taking all these matters into consideration. It cannot be that the provision for boat accommodation made in 1894 for vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards remained sufficient to 1910 when vessels of 45,000 tons were being built." The outstanding circumstance in the history of the action of the Board of Trade in relation to the provision of boat accommodation on emigrant ships was the omission during so many years to revise the rules of 1894, and this, he thought, was blamable, notwithstanding the excuse or explanation put forward by Sir Alfred Chalmers. He was, however, doubtful whether even if the rules had been revised the change would have been such as to have required boat accommodation which would have increased the number of lives saved. "The gross tonnage of a vessel is not, in my opinion, a satisfactory basis on which to calculate the provision of boat accommodation."

The charges against the Board of Trade, Lord Mersey added, that their officials had failed to exercise due care in the supervision of the vessel's plans and in the inspection of the work done upon her had broken down. The officials had discharged their duties carefully and well. The Titanic was efficiently designed and constructed to meet the contingencies which she was intended to meet. The Board of Trade had apparently no power to exercise any real supervision in the matter of sub-division, and it seemed to him that the Board should have power to require the production of the designs of all passenger steamers at an early period of their construction and to direct such alterations as might appear to be necessary and practicable for the purpose of securing proper watertight sub-divisions.

THE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The "Findings of the Court" on the specific questions submitted took half an hour to read.

The Court found that the Titanic was sufficiently officered and manned, but that the arrangements for manning and launching the boats on board in cases of emergency were not proper and sufficient and that no boat drills had been held.

On the question, "Was a good and proper look-out for ice kept on board," the Court found that there was not. The men on the crow's nest were warned at 9-30 p.m., to keep a sharp look-out for ice. The officer of the watch was then aware that he had reached the ice region, and so also was the officer who relieved him at 10 p.m. Without implying that those actually on duty were not keeping a good look-out, in view of the night being moonless, there being no wind and perhaps very little swell, and especially in view of the high speed at which the vessel was running, the Court did not consider that the look-out was sufficient. An extra look-out should under the circumstances have been placed at the stemhead and a sharp look-out should have been kept from both sides of the bridge by an officer.

The questions, "Were binocular provided for and used by the look-out men," and whether the use of such was necessary or usual in the circumstances, were both answered in the negative. It was suggested that the use of search-lights might be of use at times. The evidence before the Court did not allow of a more precise answer.

The usual precautions were taken when in the vicinity of ice, but there was evidence that some masters would have placed a look-out at the stemhead of the ship.

The speed of the ship at the time and in the circumstances was excessive. Proper discipline was maintained after the collision.

THE SAVING OF LIFE.

The boats and the apparatus for lowering them were efficient. As to the disposition of passengers and crew in the boats, it was impossible exactly to say how many persons were carried in each boat. At least eight of the boats did not carry their full loads, for the reason, amongst others, that many people did not realise the danger or care to leave the ship at rst. In all 711 persons were saved, being 232.30 er cent. of those aboard.

"The disproportion between the numbers of passengers saved in the first, second, and third class is due to various causes, among which the difference in the position of their quarters and the fact that many of the third-class passengers were foreigners are perhaps the most important. Of the Irish emigrants in the third class a large proportion were saved. The disproportion was certainly not due to any discrimination by the officers or crew in assisting the passengers to the boats. The disproportion between the numbers of passengers and crew saved, is due to the fact that the crew, for the most part, all attended to their duties to the last and until all the boats were gone."

The Court also found that the Californian had the opportunity of rendering assistance, and that she could have reached the Titanic, if she had made the attempt when she saw the first rocket, but she made no attempt.

The question whether the construction of the vessel and its arrangements were such as to make it difficult for any class of passenger or any portion of the crew to take full advantage of any of the existing provisions for safety was answered in the negative.

The Court also found that when the Titanic left Queenstown she was properly constructed and adequately equipped as a passenger steamer and emigrant ship for the Atlantic service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WATER-TIGHT SUB-DIVISION.

The following recommendations are made. They refer to foreign-going passenger and emigrant steamships :—

1. That the newly appointed Bulkhead Committee should inquire and report among other matters, on the desirability and practicability of providing ships with (a) a double skin carried up above the waterline, or as an alternative, with (b) a longitudinal, vertical, watertight bulk-head on each side of the ship extending as far forward and aft as convenient or (c) with a combination of (a) and (b). Any one of the three (a) (b) and (c) to be in addition to watertight transverse bulkheads.

2. That the Committee should also inquire and report as to the desirability and practicability of fitting ships with (a) a deck or decks at a convenient distance or distances above the waterline which shall be watertight throughout a part or the whole of the ship's length; and should in this connection report upon (b) the means by which the necessary openings in such deck or decks should be made watertight, whether by watertight doors or watertight trunks or by any other and what means.

3 That the Committee should consider and report generally on the practicability of increasing the protection given by sub-division, the object being to secure that the ship shall remain afloat with the greatest practicable proportion of her length in free communication with the sea.

4. That when the Committee has reported upon the matters before mentioned, the Board of Trade should take the report into their consideration and to the extent to which they approve of it should seek statutory powers to enforce it in all newly built ships, but with a discretion to relax the requirements in special cases where it may seem right to them to do so.

5. That the Board of Trade should be empowered by the Legislature to require the production of the designs and specifications of all ships in their early stages of construction and to direct such amendments of the same as may be thought necessary and practicable for the safety of life at sea in ships. (This should apply to all passenger-carrying ships.)

LIFEBOATS AND RAFTS.

6. That the provision of lifeboat and raft accommodation on board, such ships should be based on the number of persons intended to be carried in the ship and not upon tonnage.

7. That the question of such accommodation should be treated independently of the question of the sub-division of the ship into water-tight compartments. (This involves the abolition of rule 12 of the Life-saving Appliances Rules of 1902.)

8. That the accommodation should be sufficient for all persons on board, with, however, the qualification that in special cases where, in the opinion of Board of Trade, such provision is impracticable the requirements may be modified as the Board may think right. (In order to give effect to this recommendation changes may be necessary in the sizes and types of boats to be carried and in the method of stowing and floating them. It may also be necessary to set apart one or more of the boat decks exclusively for carrying boats and drilling the crew, and to consider the distribution of decks in relation to the passengers' quarters. These, however, are matters of detail to be settled with reference to the particular circumstance affecting the ship.)

9. That all boats should be fitted with a protective, continuous fender, to lessen the risk of damage when being lowered in a seaway.

10. That the Board of Trade should be empowered to direct that one or more of the boats be fitted with some form of mechanical propulsion.

11. That there should be a Board of Trade regulation requiring all boat equipment (under sections 5 and 6, page 15 of the Rules, dated February, 1902, made by the Board of Trade under section 427 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) to be in the boats as soon as the ship leaves harbour. The section quoted above should be amended so as to provide also that all boats and rafts should carry lamps and pyrotechnic lights for the purposes of signalling. All boats should be provided with compasses and provisions, and should be very distinctly marked in such a way as to indicate plainly the number of adult persons each boat can carry when being lowered.

That the Board of Trade inspection of boats and life-saving appliances should be of a more searching character than hitherto.

MANNING THE BOATS AND BOAT-DRILLS.

13. That in cases where the deck hands are not sufficient to man, the boats enough other members of the crew should be men trained in boat work to make up the deficiency. These men should be required to pass a test in boat work.

14. That in view of the necessity of having on board men trained in boat work, steps should be taken to encourage the training of boys for the merchant service.

15. That the operation of section 116 and section 134 (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, should be examined, with a view to amending the same so as to secure greater continuity of service than hitherto.

16. That the men who are to man the boats should have more frequent drills than hitherto. That in all ships a boat drill, a fire drill and a watertight-door drill should be held as soon as possible after leaving the original port of departure and at convenient intervals of not less drills to be recorded in the official log than once a week during the voyage.

17. That the Board of Trade should be satisfied in each case before the ship leaves port that a scheme has been devised and communicated to each officer of the ship for securing an efficient working of the boats.

GENERAL.

18. That every man taking a look-out in such ships should undergo a sight test at reasonable intervals.

19. That in all such ships a police system should be organised so as to secure obedience to orders, and proper control and guidance of all on board in times of emergency.

20. That in all such ships there should be an installation of wireless telegraphy, and that such installation should be worked with a sufficient number of trained operators to secure a continuous service by night and day. In this connection regard should be had to the resolutions of the International Conference on wireless telegraphy recently held under the presidency of Sir H. Babington Smith. That where practicable a silent chamber for receiving messages should form part of the installation.

21. That instruction should be given in all steamship companies regulations that when ice is reported in or near the track the ship should proceed in the dark hours at a moderate speed or alter her course so as to go well clear of the danger zone.

22. That the attention of masters of vessels should be drawn by the Board of Trade to the effect that under the Maritime Conventions Act, 1911, it is a misdemeanour not to go to the relief of a vessel in distress when possible to do so.

23. That the same protection as to the safety of life in the event of casualty which is afforded to emigrant ships by means of supervision and inspection should be extended to all foreign-going passenger ships.

24. That (unless already done) steps should be taken to call an International Conference to consider and as far as possible to agree upon a common line of conduct in respect of (a) sub-division of ships; (b) the provision and the working of life-saving appliances; (c) the installation of wireless telegraphy and the method of working the same; (d) the reduction of speed or the alteration of course in the vicinity of ice; and (e) the use of searchlights.

SPORT AT HOME.

Liverpool Cup and Goodwood Meetings.

AT Liverpool, on July 26, the Liverpool Cup was won by Mr. J. L. Dugdale's Coastwise. Mr. R. Mills's Chili II. was second, and Mr. Fairie's Hamerton third. The Atlantic Stakes was won by Lord Derby's Stedfast. Sir J. Kelk's Santair was second, and Mr. Reid Walker's Adamite third.—At Hurst Park, the Hurst Park Foal Plate was won by Lord Roseberys Prue. Lord Derby's Light Brigade was second, and Mr. J. B. Joel's Jest third. The Molesey Stakes was won by Mr. R. Wootton's Lord Westbury.

At Hurst Park on July 27, the Duchess of York Plate was won by Mr. E. Hulton's Lomond. Mr. L. Neumann's Jasger was second.—The Stanley Two-Year-Old Selling Plate was won by Lord Wolverton's Pitcroy Billy, and the Hampton Court Stakes by Capt. Orr-Ewing's Amulet.

Goodwood opened on July 30 in anything but cheerful weather, which got worse as the day progressed. The King motored over from Goodwood House with his host, the Duke of Richmond, arriving at the course about one o'clock. His Majesty, who wore a suit of dark green tweed and a brown bowler hat, went straight to the duke's private stand, where the rest of the Goodwood party had assembled, and remained talking with his friends until luncheon was served. The costumes of the ladies, usually such a feature at Goodwood, were in most cases subdued, their wearers having evidently anticipated rain, and it was quite the exception to see a real summer toilette. The Stewards' Cup was won by Mr. P. Nelke's Golden Rod. Mr. S. B. Joel's Poor Boy was second, and Mr. G. Faber's Uncle Pat third. The Charlton Welter Handicap Plate was won by Mr. A. Gorham's Kinsella, the West Dean Selling Plate by Mr. E. T. Patterson's Lady Symington, the Richmond Stakes by Sir Berkeley Sheffield's Seremond, and the Gratwicke Stakes by Mr. L Brassey's Catmint.

The second day of Goodwood, July 31, was completely spoilt by the rain. It came down in torrents without cessation from twelve o'clock until after the fourth race, by which time many of those who had had the courage to attend returned home in despair. The King was again present, but the party from Goodwood did not appear to be as large as on the previous day. The Goodwood Plate was won by Mr. F. C. Stern's Irish Marine; Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Winthorpe was second, and Mr. R. S. Sievier's Warlingham third.—The King George Stakes was won by Mr. P. Nelke's Golden Rod; Mr. J. B. Joel's Spanish Princess was second, and Mr. Caroll's Melody third.—The Sussex Stakes was won by Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery.

CRICKET.

At Leyton on July 26, Essex were all out for 209, and Lancashire, who held a lead of eight runs on the first innings, made 359 for nine wickets in the second innings.—At Blackheath, Kent beat Surrey by an innings and 76 runs.—At Brighton, Sussex scored 389, to which the Jam Sahib contributed 125, and were thus nine runs behind the Australians.—At Southampton, Hampshire increased their overnight score of 387 runs for five wickets to 441, and Yorkshire made 346 for four wickets.—At Birmingham, Middlesex were all out for 218, and Warwickshire, who held a lead of 37 on the first innings, made 202 in their second innings. Middlesex thus needed 240 to win, and at the close of play had made 15 without loss.

At Leyton, on July 27, Essex and Lancashire played a drawn game. Essex required 380 runs to win, but scored so slowly that at the close of play they were still 125 runs behind with six wickets in hand.—At Southampton, Yorkshire beat Hampshire by nine wickets.—At Brighton the match between Sussex and the Australians ended in a draw. The Australians declared their second innings closed with the score at 338 for seven wickets. Sussex, who then required 248 to win, made 101 for two wickets.—At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Middlesex by 118 runs.—At Bath Northamptonshire beat Somerset by 283 runs. Mr. S. G. Smith took eight wickets for 39 runs.

At Manchester, on July 29 the progress of the Test Match was much impeded by rain. In the time available for play England scored 185 for six wickets, to which Rhodes contributed 92 not out.—At Bradford Yorkshire were all out for 178, and Sussex made 28 for two wickets.—At Leeds the Royal Artillery made a good start when rain permitted, and at the close of play had scored 116 for two wickets.—At the Oval Surrey scored one run without loss, and elsewhere no play at all was possible owing to the rain.

At Manchester, on July 30, play was reduced by rain to an hour and a half, and little progress was made in the Test Match. England's last four wickets produced only 18 runs, and the innings closed for 203. Australia began their first innings and scored 14 without loss.

Owing to rain there was no play in the Test match nor in the county cricket games on July 31. The annual match, however, between Rugby and Marlborough was begun at Lord's in spite of the amount of rain which had fallen during the earlier part of the day, and during the two hours available for play—from half-past four until-past six—Rugby, who had won the toss, completed their first innings for 107 runs, and Marlborough made one run without loss.

A memorial portrait of the late Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge was unveiled at Fenner's, the Cambridge University cricket ground, on July 31, Mr. Bercy Thornton performing the ceremony. The subscribers included Lord Alverstone, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Loreburn, and General Sir Neville Lyttelton.

Mr. G. P. D. Hartigan, who only recently returned to the South African team after an illness, broke his arm on July 26 while fielding, and will be unable to play again this year.

POLO.

The London polo season came to a pleasant, if quiet, end at Hurlingham on July 27, in the most agreeable weather. Quite a number of spectators were present to see three teams competing for the silver cups, which became the property of the winning side. These were won by C team which with the exception of Mr. Wilson, was composed of the players who belong as a rule to the second Madrid team. C team, which was the most heavily handicapped side beat both A and B teams.—The sides were :—A Team.—Major A Duff, Mr. J. B. Young, Major W. Prevost, and Mr. G. A. Lockett, back. B. Team.—Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Guy Paget, Mr. F. Siltzer, and Mr. T. B. Dryborough, back. C. Team.—Mr. Wilson, Senor San Miguel, Senor Santos Suarez, and Capt. A. L. Bern, back.

At Ranelagh on July 26 Madrid beat Radway by 10 goals to 9. The sides were :—Madrid.—Senor E. de Escandon, the Duke of Peneranda, the Marquis de Villavieja, and Mr. H. Scott Robson (back.) Radway.—Mr. A. A. Mackintosh, Capt. J. Fitzgerald, Capt. W. L. Naper, and Capt. A. G. Gwyer (back).

GOLF.

The Scottish Open Amateur Tournament for the challenge cup presented by the proprietors of the "Dundee Evening Telegraph" and Post was concluded on the new course at St. Andrews on July 27. In the semi-final round Mr. Edward Blackwell was defeated by Mr. W. Fotheringham, of Glasgow University, by 3 holes up and 2 to play. Mr. Fotheringham won the final round, beating Mr. Peter Walker, of St. Andrews, by one hole, after a very close match.

St. James's Theatre beat Daly's Theatre in the final round (36 holes of the Inter-Theatre Challenge Cup Tournament on the Harewood Downs Club's course on July 29 to 2 matches to 1.

YACHTING.

The Royal Temple Yacht Club made a departure this year from the established custom of former years. Hitherto the fourth and concluding day of the annual regatta has been conducted from the end of Deal Pier; but on July 25 the committee was stationed on the beach immediately under Walmer Castle. An excellent course was laid out; the competitors being sent round the South Goodwin and the Gull Lightships. In the race for yachts of the 19-metre class the starters were :—Kr. A. K. Stothert's Mariquita and Mr. W. P. Burtons' Octavia. The finish was :—Octavia (winner), 2 h. 16 m. 53 s. Mariquita 2h. 20 m. 52 s. In the race for yachts of the 15-metre class the starters were Messrs. J. W. Cook and W. B. Stamp's Mariska, Messrs. J. R. Payne and I. H. Benn's Vanity, and Herr Ludwig Sander's Pauls II. The finish was :—Vanity (winner), 3 h. 6 m. 31 s.; Paula II. (second prize), 3 h. 8 m. 12 s.; Mariska, 3 h. 9 m. 58 s. In a handicap for yachts exceeding 35 tons T.M. the starters were:—Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound, Mr. N. T. Kershaw's Sonya Mr. A. L. Pearse's Carina, Col. Bagot's Creole, Mr. P. Anston's Westwind, and Mr. A. R. Messer's Carib. The finish was:—Carina (third prize), 3 h. 12 m. 9 s.; Creole (second prize), 3 h. 12 m. 36 s., Bloodhound, 3 h. 24 m. 56 s., Sonya 3 h. 25 m. 16 s., Westwind, 3 h. 37 m, 59. s., Carib (winner), 3 h. 40 m. 18 s. In a handicap for yachts between 15 and 35 tons Althea sailed over. In a handicap for yachts not over 15 tons Esca was the winner.

New York, July 30 (Reuter). It is announced that King George has presented to the New York Yacht Club a cup to take the place of the King Edward Cup as a racing trophy, the club to retain King Edward Cup as a memorial.

In accordance with long-established custom, the Cowes Week will begin with the Royal London Yacht Club's series of matches for the principal classes on Mondy next. The Royal Yacht Squadron's four-day regatta will begin on the following day.

THE "ASHES."

The Urn in which England Brought them Back.

The emblem of victory in Test matches between England and Australia known as the "Ashes" has, generally speaking, a very vague meaning for the present generation. But there is in existence, at Cobham Hall, Kent, a trophy which embodies the myth in the shape of a silver urn.

After the memorable match at the Oval in 1882, when our fine team, comprising Dr Grace, Barlow, Ulyett, the Hon Alfred Lyttelton, C T Studd, A. P. Lucas, etc, was defeated, a writer in the "Sporting Times" penned a mock obituary notice, as follows:—

"In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket, which died at the Oval on 29th August, 1882. Deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. R. I. P. N.B.—The body will be cremated, and the ashes will be taken to Australia."

Such was the origin of the famous saying. When the English team under the Hon. Ivo Bligh (now the Earl of Darnley) went to Australia and defeated Murdoch's celebrated eleven by two games to one several Australian ladies presented Lord Darnley with a silver urn, appropriately inscribed, and supposed to contain the ashes, for him to bring them back to England in. This urn has ever since stood on a pedestal in Cobham Hall, his lordship's Kentish seat.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

COMMON OCCURRENCE.

Doctor—Well, I hope you profited by my advice? Patient—Yes, doctor; but not so much as you did.

Arry on his holidays—Fancy livin' ere all yer life? Ain't yer ever been to London and seen the sights? Old Salt (eyeing him narrowly)—No, sir; but some of the sights comes hup and sees us.

PROVED.

Husband—But you must admit that men have better judgment than women.

Wife—Oh, yes—you married me, and I, you.

Mary is a sharp girl. What has she done now? Told Harold he might kiss her if he would stop smoking. What is there sharp about that? She knew he never smoked.

UNKIND.

Chollie—I'm doing my best to get ahead, you know.

Dollie—Well everybody knows you need one.

If you insist on breaking our engagement, Miss Fickle, I shall make your letters public. You are welcome to do so. Mr. Scamper, there is nothing in them that I am ashamed of—except the address on the envelopes.

THE RECEIPT FOR THE ORDER.

Pat (to clerk)—Shure, I sent five shillings to me brother through the post, and he tells me fuming he never got it.

Clerk calmly. At what office did you get the order?

Pat—Shure, then, it was to yourself I gave the money, an' be jabers, I've got your receipt for it (produces money order in a fury). Look at that now!

A couple of goldbirds were eating a meal together, when one of them looked at his watch to see the time. Why, goodness me, you've got a watch! exclaimed the other. How much did it cost you? Six months, was the reply.

POOR DAD.

Tommy—Dad, may I ask you a question?

Father—Well, what is it?

Tommy—Is a slip-knot a knot that will slip not, or is it a knot that will not slip?

Dealer, Well, sir of course, you must take the 'soss or leave'im. There'e is, with all is him perfections on 'is head, as the post says. Prossic Customer—Ah! your friend the post can't have looked at his legs!

ON THE TRACK.

We passed in the course of an hour, two dead cows and more than fifty dead chickens. A strong smell of gasolene pervaded the atmosphere, and there were wheel tracks in the dust.

Sherlock Holmes became greatly interested.

Watson! exclaimed he, after deep thought there has been an automobile along here.

Tommy's Aunt—Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy! Tommy on a visit,—No I thank you Tommy's Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite. Tommy—That ain't loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness.

While touring last summer a certain holiday maker found this item in a list of police regulations posted up on a high way in Ireland :—Until further notice every vehicle must carry a light when darkness begins. Darkness begins when the lights are lit.

THE LION'S BRIDE.

A lion tamer of the fair sex brings a lion into the cage and allows the beast to gracefully take a lump of sugar from her mouth. (Great applause). I can do that too! cries a young man from the front row of the audience. You? said the lion's bride with some show of contempt. Certainly replied the youth, just as well as the lion?

Editor—How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible. Assistant—He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea—Mrs Lovely poured, Mrs Jabber roared, Mrs. Duber bored, Mrs Rasping gored, and Mrs Embonpoint snored.

UP AGAINST HIM.

A tailor who was defendant in a case at the Assizes seemed much cast down when brought up for trial.

What's the trouble! whispered his counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the juryment.

It looks pretty bad for me, said the defendant, unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man amongst 'em but what owes me money for clothes.

Lawyer—Now, sir, tell me are you well acquainted with the prisoner? Witness I've known him for twenty years. Lawyer—Have you, I must now ask ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace? Witness—Well—er—he used to belong to a drum and fife band.

YOURS.

Mrs Newhouse was patiently instructing her Irish maid-of-all-work as to the proper names of certain articles.

And Bridget, she said at one time, these are ewers—ewers don't call them jugs any more.

Sure an' I won ma'am, said Bridget joyously. An is all them little basins mine, too, ma' am?

COOL CHEEK.

A man, with whom were two little girls, walked into a fashionable restaurant, or dered a small ginger ale, and asked the waiter if he could oblige him with three plates, which the waiter brought, where-upon the man deliberately pulled some sandwiches out of his pocket and started eating them.

The waiter called the manager and down came that worthy and said to the man, Are you aware, sir, that this is not a common public-house where you can bring your food and eat it?

Oh! said the other—and who are you?

I am the manager.

Are you? said the man. You are the very person I have been looking for. Why is the band not playing?

'Viyella' Registered Trade Mark.

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For Nightdresses
Dressing Gowns
Knickerbockers
Children's
Shirts
Pyjama, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

DAY AND NIGHT WEAR

FROM ALL DRAPERS AND STORES,
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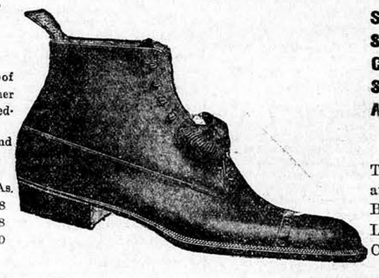
SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS FOR GENTS.

WILLOW, CALF OR BOX CALF.

Stout waterproof soles, soft full leather lining and full welted.

Shape, Medium and Round in all sizes.

Quality.	Rs.	As.
1... ...	12	8
2... ...	10	8
3... ...	9	0



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EVERYTHING IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

In both comfort and service this special Monsoon Boot will cost twice as much.

A trial order will prove this wonderful value.

THE ELITE BOOT & SHOE MART,

No. 71, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR USE IN INDIA'S TRYING CLIMATE.

Gives Strength, but does not over-heat. No Cooking or Milk required, and untouched by Hand. Be sure to order Horlick's from your Supply Stores, it has proved a friend in need, and a stand-by at all times.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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GENERAL AGENTS. MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G.H. Lewellin, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Vellore, 3163 tons, Captain H. Plough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port-Said with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Hore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 31 deck-passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kandelfels, 3,604 tons Captain W. Wittenberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo and explosives.

The Australian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Habsburg 2095 tons Captain Selenich arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Trieste, 1st August with general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Belle of Triland 2,772 tons Captain S. A. Weeks arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta 20th August with a cargo of coal.

The B. and S. N. Co's. steamer Khosrow, 2,410 tons Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The steamer Goslar, 2,743 tons Captain H. Schluter will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 15th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....Troopship
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 16.

Baron Palworth ...3137 Cameron..... .....T M & Co
Belle of Ireland.....2772 Weeks ....
Devanha .....4785 Hickay...Shanghai ...28-8 ... P & O Co
Gymeric .....2593 Cassack .....1-8...B Lang
Helios .....860 Knudsen..... .....F F C & Co
Habsburg.....2095 Selevich .....A L S N Co
Kasara .....605 King..... .....M M & Co
Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori..... .....N Y Kaisha
Kandelfels.....3604 Wittenburg ...W & A G & Co
Markgraf .....2345 Tantren...Durban...2-9...A S & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Vellore.....3168 Plough ....R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Beckbergen	2447	Hond..	R'dam	20-8	T M & Co
D&E Pasha	3839	Elliott	Calcutta	20-8	T M & Co
F Lingfield	2614	Hunt	Philadelph a		R A Willis
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	17-8	Bo & P S N Co
N Queen Maud	2795	Currie	Antwerp &c		T Morrison & Co
O Patiala	1929	King	Busreh	21-8	M M & Co
P Braunfels	3568	Ottman	Karachi	20-8	W & A G & Co
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arabs Steamers Ld		

H W P D

Sarasvati		443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi		549	Ahmed	K'chi	17-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati		524	Ahmed	Bhowagar	17-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Elysia	3994	Coverly	L'pool	18-8	W & A G & Co
3	Milton	2094	Williams	Naples	20-8	W & A G & Co
5	Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line
8	Lord Dufferin	3007	West	19-8	W & A G & Co
9	Goslar	2743	Scalutsn	Hamburg	17-8	Volkart Bros
12&13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	London	24-8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden Aug 11
	Vellore	Plough	Port Said Aug 4
	Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe July 17
	Kandelfels	Wigenberg	H'burg July 17
	Habsburg	Selevich	Trieste. Aug 1
	Belle of Ireland	Weeks	Calcutta Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Toronto	Pickering	Hull &c
	Locksley Hall	Crawford	Karachi
16	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Khosrou, Hannah, for Jedah.
" Goslar, Schluter, for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Capri, (to arrive) for China.
" President, (to arrive) for Zanzibar, &c.
" Vellore, for Philadelphia.
" Kamakura Maru, for Kobe, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 3-4 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co 100 1-2 cwts gum J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—64 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co; 10 casks chutney M M Poonjaji and Co; 10 bales wool Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Braunfels s—600 lbs shaul mogra oil, Lawrence and Co; 3 bales wool, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—100 tons oil cakes, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Company Limited; 72 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 82 bales W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goslar s—100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts, haberdashery Ernst Esq.

FOR NAPLES.

Polcevera s—3,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 260 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Polcevera s—200 bales cotton. Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Vellore s—7,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Dufferin s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, 5,000 cwts poonyseed and 700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 1,031 cwts crushed bones, J Livingstone.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capris s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co; 1,234 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE

Capris 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

As the City Coroner's Court on July 26 the inquest was opened into the circumstances attending the death of the eight girls who lost their lives in the disstrous fire which occurred in Moor Lane on July 23. It was shown that the members of the Fire Brigade did everything that was possible, but that the girls could not be rescued from the burning roof to to which they fled in a moment of panic. It was established that they could readily have escaped by a balcony communicating with an adjoining building. In each case death was due to suffocation.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
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THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.
In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.
Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 17th August, 1912.

NATURE AND NURTURE.

The popular idea, in many ways a fallacious one, is that all inequalities of birth, temperament, and talent, can be levelled up by education. It is an incontestable fact that education can achieve admirable results, but it cannot draw from an individual more than nature has put into him, although it can utilized skilfully every fraction of ability and energy, and make most meagre capital of brains bear interest. This is training at its highest; at its lowest it degenerates into a cramming machine designed to turn out candidates, made on a given pattern, to satisfy the requirements of an examiner. This system has a use other than that of enabling mediocre intelligence to earn a competency; it serves to give an impetus to sufferers from congenital stodginess and from stubborn idleness. Those who, left to their own devices, would be perfectly content to let their wits lie fallow, find that, willynilly, they have acquired a certain amount of knowledge, have learnt a certain number of facts from which they cannot but assimilate a little mental nourishment. In this democratic age it is scarcely surprising that education should be credited with the power of conferring a patent of gentility. Duke's son and cook's son, given an equal start, will in all prebability make a fairly close finish and emerge from college with the same mannerisms and the same general appearance, and will both be described by the generic title of gentleman. Not only is disparity of birth more or less equalized by education, in the matter of character also much can be done to prevent what is bred in the bone from coming out in the flesh. The expediency of truthfulness, the necessity of discriminating between one's own goods and those of one's neighbour can easily be inculcated; the parent who has amassed a fortune by scietific swindling can afford to pay largely to have his children taught that honesty is the best policy, however doubtful he may be himself of the truth of the proverb.

These undeniable accomplishments support those theorists who believe that education is a completely adequate method of curing all evils, economic and social. There is a good deal to be said in support of their idea, but it is when they take the credit for producing genius that their claims can be called to question. No one can doubt that mediocrity and talent can be brought to a higher pitch of excellence than they would have attained under a regime of neglect or discouragement, but actual genius is independent of extraneous aid. The possession of genius means the possession of uncontrollable impulses. The merest spark of the divine fire burns so brightly that adverse circumstances and general indifference have no power to quench its light. This quality of persistence is what prompted the definition that "genius is the power of taking infinite pains." This somewhat misleading description, which suggests nothing more inspiring than patient and protracted labour, means in reality that genius refuses to take 'no' for an answer from hostile Fate. In spite of Grey's beautiful line, we are inclined to disbelieve in the existence of any 'mute inglorious Milton.' A Milton cannot be mute, if he has a message to deliver, he will find a time and force an opportunity for a hearing. If he remains in obscurity then "the less Milton he" to adapt Browning's apt phrase.

It is an easy matter to cite instances of genius which owed nothing to education. There was Robert Burns, the ploughman-poet, who throve mightily, unassisted and unschooled. When his merit found recognition, and he went to Edinburgh to be petted by the ladies and feted by the men, his wild untutored note lost something of its poignant beauty and became unnaturally dulcet. Who would compare his earlier work with that compsition in metre, —one can scarcely call it a poem, beginning "Edina, Scotia's darling seat." This effort is typical of Burns' later work when a veneer of refinement, acquired too late, served no purpose but the destructive one of cramping the freedom of his style and turning him from a poet into a versifier. The child Mozart whose tiny fingers strove to express the music which his spirit heard so clearly, had no knowlege of the complicated mysteries of counterpoint to aid him. The perfect harmonies he produced sprang from a passionate enthusiasm of creation. His imagination was not dulled by any borrowed ideas of book or master. Giotto, the artist and architect who helped to mould the beauty of that dream-city, Florence, was the son of a peasant. His father set him to herd sheep in the valley, but even then there was that within him which made him cry "I will build a beautiful thing," an ambition which he realized alm st unaided, for Cimabue, who fostered the eager lad, bade him take nature for a teacher, and discard the conventional dictates of the art-schools of his day. Theodoric, law-giver, ruler, builder, was considered ignorant even in the primitive age in which he ruled. He signed official documents by means of a stamp, but the name which he never learned to write was revered not only in his day but throughout succeeding ages. These few instances will help to illustrate Ruskin's meaning when he speaks of education as being of use, not to level, but to discern, "to find out wherein your body and soul are less or greater than other bodies and souls, and to sign a deed of separation with unequivocal zeal." The experience of the ages, past and present, shows that whether we consider education as the acquisition of knowledge, or as the means whereby natural gifts are ripened, its scope is necessarily limited to the development of already existing forces. The most that it can do for the fool is to conceal his stupidity with superimposed ideas, and to fill his memory with the ordinary stock-in-trade of facts and figures. The most that it can do for the genius is to help him to guide and to control the winged steeds of his inspiration.

AN "INDEPENDENT RADICAL PARTY."

THE old threat to revolt by the advanced men in the Liberal party appears to be materialising, and if we are to believe Mr. H. W. Massingham, who has for long been a thorn in the flesh of the Government, the leader of the Independent Radical Party—as the revolters propose to call themselves—will be Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, the member for the Stirling Burghs. Opposition to naval expansion is the leading plank in the platform of the new party, and Mr. Massingham in his war cry introduces this with the declaration that Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord, is mad. Liberals, we need not say, refuse to take the matter seriously, and profess to treat Mr. Massingham's movement as fantastic. But it is pointed out in more than one quarter that if the situation is treated on its merits by the rank and file, the standard of revolt will be raised to some purpose. At the same time it is too late to expect much this year. Even the Unionist Press, which treats Mr. Massingham's outburst more or less seriously, agrees that party loyalty and a complex intermingling of political, social and expectant interests will hold the Liberals together for the time being. A point is also made of the fact that Mr. Ponsonby will not make a party leader. To quote the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he "is a bad shot for leader of anything, for he is the least inspiring of all the Little England group. He looks magnificent in debate; but he cannot enthuse, and his beggarly following of last Thursday—the Supplementary Estimates debate—is not good enough as the nucleus of a revolting army." But "Little Navyism" is not the only point on which the split will occur. There are many indications that the Ministry, reckless as they have been in their proposals, have not gone far enough for the Extremists, and between this and October, when Parliament reassembles, we should witness some interesting developments. Of course, Mr. Massingham may fizzle out, and the "Independent Radicals" disappear as completely as did the scheme which included Mr. Lloyd George as leader of a properly organised Socialist party in the House. But that there is a writing on the wall, penned by those who have hitherto been supporters of the Government, and intended for the Government, it is impossible not to believe.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

THE report of the Mercantile Marine Advisory Committee on the question of life saving at sea, and the "Titanic," comes opportunely, and we wish Reuter had found it possible to cable a more extended summary of the document. In view of the judgment of Lord Mersey in the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster—of which we publish a summary on another page—it is difficult to understand the finding of the Committee as to the boats to be carried in ships. For example, the statement that there is no evidence that there has been any loss of life owing to lack of boat accommodation since the present rules were framed, is difficult to reconcile with the terrible story of the "Titanic." The Committee has also recommended, we observe, that gross tonnage should continue to be the basis on which boat accommodation is to be provided, and that special provision should be made for vessels over 640 feet in length. It is interesting to see that Lord Mersey's report takes the contrary view The provision of life-boat and raft accommodation, says that report, should be based on the number of persons intended to be carried in the ship and not upon tonnage. This number can in all cases easily be ascertained. A ship is licensed to carry a certain number, and we think there will be general agreement with Lord Mersey that upon that certified number the obligation in the matter of life-saving appliances, including boats, etc., should be specified. There may be some reason for the recommendation that vessels over 640 feet in length should be specially dealt with, but as the summary reaches us it is not obvious, and the sacredness of human life demands that some more convincing and effective basis should be laid down.

INSANE AND INTEMPERATE WOMAN.

SOME remarkable figures, which must —or should—be discouraging to supporters of the political cause of the women are published in the first detailed report on the census in England and Wales. So far as conclusion, based on statistics of this sort can be trusted, they show that women, while they are more moral than men, are neither as sane nor as sober—a conclusion, on which so far as the first particular is concerned, it is easy to find confirmation in the latest idiosyncrasies of the suffragettes However, in spite of their activities the census shows that on April 2, 1911, there were only 139 women in prison for every 1,000 men. In certified reformatory schools there were 278 females to every thousand males. In workhouses the proportion of women to men was 655 to 1,000, while in hospitals the sexes were nearly equal. In lunatic asylums, however, there were 1,140 women to every thousand men, while on census night there were in inebriate homes a total of 1,357 inmates, of whom 1,053 were women. In some modification of these figures, however, it must not be forgotten that there are 1,179,276 more females than males in England and Wales, the preponderance having as a matter of fact steadily increased since 1821, in spite of the fact that more boys are born than girls. At the same time it would obviously be foolish to attach much importance to such figures which may easily be misleading. For instance, we imagine no one would seriously contend that there are more hard-drinking women than there are men. The figures, however, easily support the more probable conclusion that women, if they develop a propensity for drinking, are less able than are men to keep it within control.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

OUR London correspondent has it on the authority of Mr. Montagu, the Under Secretary of State for India, that Lord Chelmsford has been offered and has accepted the Governorship of Bombay in succession to Sir George Clarke. Lord Chelmsford, whose name has been several times mentioned in connection with this appointment, has been an Australian Governor since 1905, having been appointed Governor of Queensland in 1905 and of New South Wales in 1909. It is conceivable, therefore, that before taking up his duties in Bombay, some short time must elapse, and if Sir George Clarke does not see his way to continue in office for that period, provisional arrangements will be made. Lord Chelmsford, who is now forty-four years of age, is the eldest son of the second baron of the line, who married a daughter of Major-General Heath of the Bombay Army. The new Governor's wife is a daughter of Lady Wimborne, a lady of considerable influence in Liberal political circles of to-day. Lord Reay is reported to have spoken in high praise of Lord Chelmsford as an administrator and congratulated Bombay on its new chief.

HEALTHY CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA although at present it is in the throes of dengue fever, a distressing complaint which is not unlike acute influenza, had a very healthy year in 1911. Its Health Officer has just issued his annual report, which shows a death-rate lower than any which has hitherto been recorded. The average mortality per thousand persons was 27·2 compared with an average for the past five years of 32, while the weekly number of deaths was 469 compared with a quinquennial average of 523. This implies a saving of 2,808 lives. At the same time there was also a record number of births, 19,515, compared with 17,106 in the previous year, and the birth-rate was 21·7 per thousand. Incidentally the Health Officer considers that registration has been improved by a system under which vaccination officers have become peripatetic registrars of births. The result has been an increase in the population of the city to 896,067, compared with 847,796 ten years ago, and this, it is rather curious to note, has taken place entirely in the Hindu population.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p. m. to-morrow.

A COMMERCE Department circular in the "Gazette of India" notifies that the importation of the pamphlet entitlet "British Justice and Honesty" by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart, into British India is prohibited.

A number of tuberculosis patients have been admitted to the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium in the Kumaun Hills, which is making satisfactory progress.

MR. G. B. GOYDER, Finance Member of Council of the Marwar Durbar, has, it is reported, arrived in Karachi with the object of laying before the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Jodhpore State's proposals for a direct broad gauge railway between Karachi and Delhi via Jodhpore. It is urged that the proposed Jodhpore alignment will give a shorter and more direct access to Delhi and the United Provinces from Karachi than the Bikaner route

WITH regard to our remarks on the death of Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E., I.C.S., a relative of the deceased gentleman informs us that he was a son of the late Charles Paul of Clifton, Bristol, and was educated at Clifton and Wadham, Oxford. The late Sir Charles Paul, Advocate General of Bengal, was an Armenian, but in no way related to the late Mr. A. W. Paul though the two were personal friends. Two of Mr. Paul's nephews are at present in Bombay and our correspondent adds, "What makes the death so sad is that he had just returned from a trip to Australia with his favourite brother and must have expired a few weeks after his arrival at Home. The last occasion on which Mr. Paul visited India was to attend the Delhi Durbar in Lord Curzon's time when he was a guest of the Raja of Sikkim.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

We are often told that a great deal more interest is now taken in this country in the Indian Budget debate than was the case a few years ago. I cannot say that I notice much change and I observe that while the most popular of our morning journals gives 35 lines to reporting the Indian discussion of last Tuesday, it devotes thirteen more lines recording the police court prosecution of the miserable Swiss butler of an Under-Secretary on a charge of stealing his master's jewellery. And the increased interest was not very apparent on the Treasury bench When Mr. Montagu rose to make his annual survey of India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, the only occupant of the front bench on the ministerial side of the House was the Prime Minister, and as he sat with closed eyes, there is a suspicion that he took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in a well-earned nap. The rest of the benches right and left of the speaker's chair, contained many gaps, but on the whole the House was a good one considering the occasion. The galleries devoted to "strangers," distinguished and otherwise, were well filled, many Indians being present. Among the latter were the Maharaja of Jhalawar, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. Gokhale and Sir R. N. Mookerjee, of Calcutta. There was a general consensus that Mr. Montagu discharged his task with great ability, and the fact that he is growing out of his University manner and that his speech was less academic than his previous performances of the same character was one reason why he did not empty the House. But why, oh why was he so long? It had been decided by that great autocrat, the Master of Elibank, that the debate must close at 11 o'clock to enable some other business to be done later. As Mr. Montagu did not begin until four, this left only seven hours available. Of this he appropriated an hour and three quarters for his principal speech, and I suppose at least fifteen minutes for the two speeches he was called upon to make later on in reply to the temperance "amendment" and the other to the general discussion. The *piece de resistance* of the earlier speech was, as you will have seen from Reuter's summary, education, and though he may not have convinced the advocates of compulsion, even Mr. Gokhale who occupied a seat under the gallery must admit that Mr. Montagu showed considerable skill in skating over thin ice. He certainly made out a good case for the rival plan of meeting the increasing educational needs of India. The same cannot be said for his attempt to justify either the creation of the new office of secretary for Indian students or the election of a political hack—an amiable political hack, but still a political hack—to fill the post. "Mr Montagu's defence of Mr. Mallet's appointment was," says the *Times*, "so weak that we can only suppose him conscious of having no case at all. How true this is can be best shown by a quotation from the official report. After showing how the work of the students' department at 21, Cromwell Road has extended and how powerless Mr. Arnold and his assistants are to cope with it unaided, the Under-Secretary continued:

As the House knows, we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Mallet.

Mr. Peel: Is there a pension attached to it?

Mr. Montagu: There is a pension after ten years' service if he is invalided; and if he is not invalided when he retires at the age of sixty he gets a pension of one-eightieth of his salary for each year of service, together with a bonus of one-thirtieth of his salary for each year of service.

Mr. Peel: Is there any examination?

Mr. Montagu: No, there is no examination of any sort or kind. The position was not an easy one to fill. What is required is largely a knowledge of the conduct of a public office. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying after the very short experience and opportunity we have had of judging of Mr. Mallet's work, he shows us to the full how glad we are to welcome him as a colleague in this new and difficult work he has undertaken.

Mr. Peel: Is a knowledge of any Indian language required?

Mr. Montagu: No. The situation is this: Mr. Mallet is to be a link between the Secretary of State and the various organisations in India, on the one hand, and in this country, on the other hand, which have been formed, and are being formed, for this important work.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Was there no Indian available?

Mr. Montagu: No, for the very important reason that we desired to appoint a man with knowledge of the working of an office, it was considered that the best appointment that could be made was from Great Britain and not from India.

Captain Faber: Has he any knowledge of India?

Mr. Montagu: So far as I am aware, not.

Mr. Mallet heard all this, and if his Parliamentary experience has not made him unusually pachydermatous, he must have had a bad quarter of an hour. Mr. Wyndham promised not to be offensive in his comments on this amazing appointment, but he was as severe as the circumstances required. Said the spokesman of the Opposition:—It seems to us hard to believe that a gentleman who has no knowledge of the Indian language, and, so far as I know, no special knowledge of India, should be appointed to this post beeause of his knowledge of how a public office should be conducted. We all remember Mr. Mallet with respect, but I think more on account of the somewhat confident and complacent way, in which he used to defend Cobdenite doctrines in any speech he might make. After all, through no fault of his own, his occupancy of that bench was a limited one. I think he was Financial Secretary to the War Office. I am unaware that the establishment of the Government in India is such as to require an ex-Financial Secretary of the War Office, in order that this programme of education should have the fair chance of success, which we should wish it to have. I am sure it will be a fatal day if India is to be made, not an adjunct to the Empire, but an adjunct to the party machine, no matter which party may be in power." Not a word in praise of secretaryship or secretary was uttered throughout the debate except by Mr. Montagu.

There was some curiosity as to why Mr. Wyndham was put up to make the traditional reply to Mr. Montagu, especially by those who remembered the frank avowal made by the right honourable gentleman not so very long ago. "My ignorance of India is colossal," he confessed on the occasion referred to, and it still leaves something to be desired if he said, as he is reported in Hansard to have said that there was "not a railway twelve years ago" in India! But this is the only important slip I noticed in Mr. Wyndham's speech, and he struggled through quite creditably. In the lobby afterwards members were asking each other "Is Wyndham to be Indian Secretary when the Conservatives come in"? The rest of the debate was dull except for the contribution of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the unfinished speech of Sir J. D. Rees, who is the most lively speaker that India has yet given to the House of Commons. Mr. MacDonald covered a good deal of ground, and as usual his views were not expressed with excessive diffidence. There was one passage in his speech with which, I think, we shall all with or without certain reservations cordially agree. Said Mr. MacDonald:—"He (Mr. Wyndham) suggests an Imperial Conference to settle this matter, but would it not be far better if an Imperial Conference first settle the status of citizenship in our self-governing Dominions? Before any Imperial Conference can settle trade matters and put them on a common foundation, first of all they must settle the status of citizenship. Before these points can be dealt with in the way the right hon, gentleman proposes, I suggest to the House that the whole question of the relations of Indian citizens in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, will have to be settled, and settled in a way that is satisfactory to the Indians themselves." He did not hesitate to describe the practice of sending young Indians to this country for University training a profound mistake, and be disagreed in some respects with the scheme explained by Mr. Montagu for checkmating Mr. Gokhale. The remarks which have caused the *Times* to ask for his appointment as a member of the Royal Commission in the Indian Public Services to be cancelled were made *a propos* of Mr. Montagu's coming visit to India and were as follows:—"There are some foolish people who will tell him that this is a week-end business. We have all undergone that friendly instigation, but the important thing is that we should have in this house men who although they may not know everything about the details of Indian Government and may not know the trees of the forest but may have a general mental conception of what the forest itself is—men who go with a fresh mind and a fresh eye into a new country among new people with an ordinary fund of sympathy desirous to get a grip of the problems in the objective way. That is an enormous advantage. On the other side when a person goes to India and in Anglo-Indian language gets sun-baked he is no good for anything, although he thinks he knows everything. while he ceases to be a Westerner, but never has the sympathetic or mental capacity to become an Oriental, and we find him in the end reproducing in his own personal characteristics all the vices of both worlds and showing very few indeed of the virtues of either. That is the melancholy end of so many, but we hope that my hon. friend (Mr. Montagu,) who is going to suffer that calamitous end of a very persevering career, when he comes back will have his mind enriched by experience and will be able to carry on for a long time those great and hopeful changes for which along with the noble lord, his chief, he has been responsible during the two or three years he has held this office." Sir George Scott Robertson tried to gloss over this rather remarkable outburst by saying that these were chiefly intended for Sir J. D. Rees, who "thoroughly appreciated the humour" of the thing. Sir John Rees' own remarks did not bear out this interpretation and before Mr. Montagu cut short his speech by moving the closure he gave Mr. MacDonald a piece of his mind.

POLITICS AND HOSPITALITY.

It may perhaps be of interest to mention that on the occasion of Lord and Lady Crewe's dinner party, when their Majesties were the principal guests, Mr. Gokhale wore Indian costume. The very select company included a number of Lord Crewe's so-called political enemies—Lord Curzon, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Midleton, etc. The President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. Sydney Buxton were also among those present. Mr. Gokhale had another opportunity two days ago of observing how little except among the smaller fry, or sometimes in "county" society, social relations are affected by party differences. Mr. Montagu the night after his Budget speech, entertained a lot of people to dinner at the House of Commons and one of those who accepted his invitation was Sir J. D. Rees who less than 24 hours before had been "closured" by his host! Mr. S. P. Sinha and Sir R. N. Mookherjee were also there as were also some of the members of the Royal Commission on the Public Services—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could not attend—the Prime Minister, Lord Morley, Lord Crewe, numerous councillors and officials of the India Office, the Delhi Site Commissioners—Captain Swinton, Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Brodie—a few M.P.'s, Mr. J. A. Spencer and Mr. W. W. Hornell, of the Education Department, who for certain reasons might perhaps have been expected to receive the first offer of the comfortable post created as the Opposition suggests to reward at the expense of India, a useful political hack, if it really was a *sine qua non* that the appointed should have a knowledge of the conduct of a public office. With regard to another of Mr. Montagu's *convivs*, Mr. J. A. Spender, the leading Liberal editor—not to be confused with his rather harum scarum brother, Mr. Harold Spender—there is a passage in the *Weetminster Gazette's* article on the Indian Budget which I may quote. Refering to the Islington Commission the writer, evidently Mr. Spender, says:—It is not the easiest thing in the world to find representative men, who can afford the time to pay two visits of three months' donation to India in the course of three years. Some people infer from this that Mr. Spender may have been offered membership of the Royal Commission. It is not unlikely and his special qualifications no one at any rate, not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, would question. Did not Mr. Spender pay a week-end visit to India in the Coronation Durbar ssason.

POLITICS THE LOWER SIDE OF LIFE.

To the people in India who think that everything will be the best in the best of all worlds when the country is blessed with a political system like ours I commend the speech that has just been made by Sir George Kemp, whose retirement has brought about the contest now fiercely raging in Cottonopolis. He is perhaps slightly more sensitive than the average members of Parliament, but if the Palace of Westminster were a Palace of Truth I doubt if there would be many who disagreed with him. The honour and glory such as it is that the position of an M.P., brings is purchased at a great price if a a man is high-principled and self-respecting. But hear the poor ex member for North West Lancashire tell his own story—let me premise that Sir George Kemp was a Conservative who became a Liberal because of his devotion to Free Trade and now finds himself unable to work in Parliament withthe Liberals as he is conscientiously opposed to a not inconsiderable part of their programme—Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment. Speaking at Rochdale on Wednesday he said:—"During the whole of my political career, I have had nothing but unhappiness out of politics on both sides. Fortunately, some people like politics. Honestly, I loathe politics, and have always done so. I hold strong views, and therefore I was sufficiently foolish to go into Parliament. Now I leave Parliament without the slightest regret of any kind" People disliked the party system and inveighed against it, but as soon as a man, took up a different view from his party he was subjected to the active dislike of the party to which he belonged. Although he has suffered this misfortune in both parties he thinks it right to say that on the whole Liberals had been less cruel to him than the Conservatives.

(Continued on page .)

PERSIAN DEVELOPMENT.

RUSSIA WANTS RAILWAY CONCESSION.

Reply not Regarded as Satisfactory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Aug. 16.

The Persian Government has replied to the Russian demand for a concession to construct a railway between Julfa and Tabriz, with an extension to Urumiah.

The answer is not considered quite satisfactory, because it raises the question of the legal incapacity of the Government to grant concessions without the sanction of the Mejliss.

GERMAN NAVY.

Promotion of Co-operation with Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

Eight army officers of the highest rank have been ordered to attend this year's naval manœuvres to study the disposition of the fleet and the conditions of naval warfare.

DISTRESSING FATALITY.

Cambridge Lecturer and his Bride Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Cambridge lecturer, Mr. Humphrey Jones, and his wife, who were on their honeymoon, have been killed while climbing in the Alps.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Royal Commission on the question of oil fuel for the Navy.

BULGARIA.

King Ferdinand's Jubilee Celebrations.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Rejoicings are proceeding in Bulgaria to mark the jubilee of the reign of King Ferdinand. His Majesty reviewed the Army at the ancient capital of Tirnovo and delivered a speech emphasising the need for pacific policy. The speech has had a tranquilising effect on the population.

NEW MINERS' LAMP.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Home Office prize of £600 for the best electric lamp for use by miners has been won by a German, named Farber, of Dortmund.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The conference of the Miners' Federation at Blackpool, yesterday, denounced the administration of the Minimum Wages Act as most unsatisfactory.

ANOTHER "SPY" ARRESTED

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A Belgian named Quetalet has been arrested in Galway on suspicion of espionage. There have been rumours in military circles that a foreign Power was endeavouring to map the Galway Coast.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, Aug. 15.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister are going to Paris in September to return the visit of M. Poincare.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will attend the French manœuvres this year.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

General Lord Methuen and Admiral Sir Edmund Poe will accompany Prince Arthur of Connaught to Tokio,to attend the funeral of the ate Mikado.

MULAI HAFID.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Mulai Hafid, ex-Sultan of Morocco, arrived at Marseilles to-day.

He was received with military honours.

SEALING TREATIES.

[WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The Senate has passed sealing treaties with Britain, Russia and Japan, also a bill prohibiting the killing of seals on land at the Pribyloff Islands for ten years.

A FATAL STORM.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

One hundred and forty-three Spanish fishermen were drowned in the recent storm.

THE QUEEN.

NEUSTRELITZ, Aug. 15.

The Queen and Princess Mary arrived here to-day. They were welcomed by the Grand Ducal family.

At a meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, held recently,Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy,M.A.,F. E. S., F.L.S., Imperial Entomologist for India, was appointed Professor of Entomology in connection with the reorganisation of the Department of Zoology, which is under the direction of Professor Adam Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee's Report.

SPECIAL PROVISION NEEDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A blue-book has been issued, containing the report of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee on life-saving at sea and the loss of the "Titanic."

It emphasises the view expressed in its previous report of 1911 regarding the necessity for ensuring the buoyancy of the vessel itself, and says that there is no evidence that there has been any loss of life owing to lack of boat accommodation since the introduction of the existing regulations in 1887.

It recommends that gross tonnage should continue to be the basis of the number of boats and davits, but says that special provision should be made in case of vessels longer than 640 feet. The Committee thinks that additional collapsible boats and rafts should be provided.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

Considerable Progress in last Six Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Indo-Ceylon railway project has made considerable progress during the past six months and it is expected, for the present, that communication between Dhamushkodi (the terminus of the South Indian Railway on Rameswaram Island) and Talaimannar (the terminus of the Ceylon Railway) will probably be established by means of a ferry service from July 1913.

Orders have, however, been issued to the South Indian Railway administration to carry out a survey over the reef known as Adam's Bridge, intervening between the two termini, with the view of ascertaining whether it may be feasible at a comparatively reasonable costs to establish a through railway communication by the construction of a viaduct across the reef.

STORMS IN INDIAN OCEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

The s. s. "Shirley" has arrived in Karachi from Calcutta. The master reports that he experienced bad weather during the whole voyage and the vessel was damaged in consequence. The deckhouse and some boats were washed away.

EMBANKMENT WASHED AWAY.

A breach about 20 feet long 7 feet deep occurred in the river protective embankment of the town of Keti Bunder in the Karachi District on Tuesday last, at about noon. The tide was very high and a strong southern monsoon wind was blowing at the time. The water was soon rushing into the town with great force and the whole town would have been submerged had not the local executive and police officers turned up on the spot in time with their subordinates, and worked hard in closing the breach.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The work on the Sara Bridge is proceeding smoothly, but progress, owing to the rains, must necessarily be slow. The sinking of further wells is impossible at present owing to the high flood, but all the wells started last cold weather have been sunk to their full depth.

Mr. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief, hopes to make rapid progress with the work next winter, but this depends a good deal upon the prompt delivery of pier trestles and other English materials.

The President of the Railway Board recently inspected the work and expressed himself satisfied with the progress made.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The total amount realised up-to-date for the Hindu University is nearly eight lakhs and eighty-six thousand rupees; the total expenditure is about Rs. 13,800. The Honorary Secretary, Dr. Sunder Lal, has asked the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the president of the Committee, to fix the date and place for a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider Sir Harcourt Butler's letters, and the preparation of a draft constitution such as the community would like to have.

SECOND "SALAAM" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Mr. R. G. Kilby, District Magistrate of Purnea, has disposed of the case in which Mr. A. G. Williams, manager of the Maharaja of Durbhanga at Purnea, was charged with assaulting a boy on the road. The boy was going to school and did not salute the accused, who chased the boy to the school, and there whipped and slapped him.

Mr. Williams was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Sir George Clarke and party will leave Simla to-morrow.

A STIFF SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The sub-divisional officer of Serampur, a suburb of Calcutta, yesterday convicted a Mahomedan mill-hand of the Northbrook Jute Mill, of an assault upon James Munro, an employee of the same mill, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOOTING A VAKIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Sessions Judge of Hughli yesterday convicted Laloo Ghose and Netai Ghose of causing gun-shot wounds near French Chandranagar to Babu Monmohun Ghose, a vakil of the Calcutta High Court, and sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

Surrender of Small Chinese Garrison.

A GENERAL MASSACRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* atKalimpong gives details of the fight ing at Hitang on the 15th when he says 6,000 mounted Tibetans laid seige to a small Chinese garrison. The Chinese had to surrender after a skirmish in which they suffered 70 casualties. Aterwards the correspondent says there was a general massacre of women and children, by the Tibetans, who also looted the treasury of 1,00,000 taels.

Hearing that Chinese reinforcements were on the way the Tibetans decamped, and both Hitang and Botang have since been recaptured by the Chinese.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

A Campact to Cause an Exposure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 16.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, began his address at 10-15 in Lala Pohuram's case. He called attention to the overwhelming nature of the circumstantial evidence produced. Slight contradictions existed in the evidence, but these strengthened the case chiefly, when it was remembered that they existed from the start and were not elicited under cross-examination. The present case was not started on Nurmohamed's (the bribe-giver's) complaint, but in consequence of the agreement of seven pleaders who bound themselves to expose the accused's malpractices and bring them to the notice of Government. Nothing particular was alleged or proved against the majority of the signatories by the defence. On the other hand, Mohammed Alifdin, the witness, is given a good character in the defence statement. M. Alifdin again had nothing but praise for L. Gyanchand, another signatory. No serious attempt to discredit other witnesses had been made by the defence, whose chief force of attack was concentrated against Mohammad Asghar, solely because he was the chief witness against the accused.

The learned Advocate explained the discrepancies between the statements of Nurmohammad the giver and Mohammad Latif the negotiator of the bribe, by ascribing them to latter's anxiety to dissociate himself from the charge of misappropriating thirty-three sovereigns as the go-between's fee, with which he evidently stands charged and which is almost proved against him. The plea of conspiracy between the pleaders was absurd as not only the pleader witness but also four others signed the agreement to expose the accused. The plea of party factions in the bar again as shown by the formation of a two Bar associations failed in the face of the fact that the agreement was signed by members of both. The facts of the civil suit were then related at length, showing that the issues as framed gave ample scope for judgment being given for either party.

Mr. Petman then recounted the salient points in the circumstantial evidence. He also touched upon the documentary evidence, consisting of account book from Peshawar showing the receipt of 130 sovereigns by Nur Mohammad and others. After that the evidence was commented upon at length, Dewan Bahadur Daulat Rai rose for reply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Tucker, 9th Infantry officiates as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in Baluchistan.

Colonel C. H. Macdonald, R. A. retires from the Indian Army.

The following Volunteer, officers receive the Volunteer Officers' Decoration :—Major H P Clutterbuck, United Provinces Horse ; Major C. E. B. Seal and Captain F. A Wealing Northern Bengal Rifles! Captain B. Heaton, E. I. R. Bifles ; Major F. Huksr and Lieut. R. T. Hodson, Allahabad Rifles and Capt. R. C. Ruster, Naini Tal Rifles.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Dyer, 35th Horse, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Lenox-Conyngham, R. E., is appointed Superintendent, Trignometrical Surveys vice Mr. Eccles retired.

The services of Major Robertson and Captain McHarg, Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India, are placed at the dispossal of the Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Wilson, posted as Second Assistant to Political Residency-Surgeon, Western Rajputana, holds charge of the duties of Resident, vice Major Windham granted two months' leave.

Captain MacNab is confirmed in the Political Department.

Captain Pierpoint, I.M.S., is posted as Civil-Surgeon, Khyber Agency.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (7 of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act 1909 (Edw. 8 Cap. 49).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 (7 of 1912) the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the undermentioned life assurance companies from all the provisions of the said Act on the condition that the companies do not accept any new business in India.

1. The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited.
2. The Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company, Limited.
3. The Star Assurance Society.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Lt. Rohdes, R E, is appointed Assistant Engineer, N. W. Railway.

Sheth Dulabchand Hiralal of Dhulia has offered to the District Local Board, West Khandesh, an endowment of Rs. 4,000 for the foundation of two scholarships to be held in the name of his late uncle Shamlal Ramlal at the proposed technical school, Dhulia, and the offer has been accepted by the Board.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TYPE.

Dr. Francis on its Place in the Community.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Dr. Alex Francis, one of the secretaries of the Anglo-Indian Education Fund, who his now in Madras, on his way to England, writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"The Anglo-Indian is a new type. He is a new type not of the Englishman but of man, and he has as truly as the Englishman or the American a distinct place and function in the world of men. He is a type that is worth preserving, and which it is our high duty to protect in order that there may be no defeat of the increasing purpose that fulfils itself in many ways and through many. Types the new type having been created it is now being protected and developed,and the more intimate one's acquaintance with the Anglo-Indians becomes the stronger does one's conviction become that the type is being carried albeit slowly and painfully and with many lapses towards its best development. Perhaps it would have been nearer its goal to-day if Anglo-Indians had enjoyed better educational facilities, and if there had been general and proud recognition by them that they are a distinct people with a distinct place and distinct function in the economy of God. But there is an insidious attack upon the type, against which Anglo-Indians have entered a protest, and to which insufficient heed was given at the Simla Conference.If this influx continues Anglo-Indians will lose their heritage. They will cease to become a distinct type. They will become a jumble of peoples. They will not be able to sustain themselves in directive control. The foundations of their thought, their religion and their character will be impaired. Already there is a perceptible lessening of their powers of cohesion and resistance through the weakening of the ties, by which alone the aggregate of human beings can be bound together as a whole."

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The annual review of irrigation in India for 1910-11, has been issued this evening. The total area irrigated was 22 1/2 million acres on which the value of crops raised is ronghly estimated at 62 2/5 crores. The total area irrigated by productive works amounted to 14,175,000 acres. Towards this total, the Punjab canals contribute 6 1/4 million acres, Madras 3 1/3 millions the United Provinces two millions and Sind 1 1/5 million acres. In Bengal a little short of 900 000 acres was attained. The return on capital is highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 13·16 per cent ; the next province in this respect is Madras where a return of 12·6 per cent was realised, excluding the Kurnool and Barur systems, the expenditure on which is charged to revenue. In the United Provinces and Sind, the returns realised were 7·01 per cent. and 6·21 per cent. respectively.

OVERDUE S S. "FAIRPORT."

Her Shippers and Nature of Cargo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

The steamer "Fairport" which Reuter reports to-day to be seriously overdue at Suez, cleared from Karachi on the 26th ultimo, for Port Said for orders. She was one of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co.'s chartered boats. She carried a cargo of wheat, barley and rapeseed together with a little cotton. The principal shippers hence by her were Messrs. Louis Dreyfus, Clements Robson and Co., E. D. Sassoon, Gaddum and Co., and Volkart Bros. The cargo has been fully insured.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

The Government of India has sanctioned the flotation by the Karachi Port Trust, in the open market, in the course of the current year, of a loan of thirty lakhs of rupees repayable in 30 years, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

TILE MERCHANT'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Aug. 16.

The sad death of Mr. Alex Albuquerque, the pioneer in the manufacture of the widely-known Maugalore roofing tiles, took place this morning. He was one of the richest merchants of the place and owns large coffee plantations. He was in his 73rd year. The funeral which took place at the Cathedral was largely attended by the clergy, friends and relations. One of deseased's sons is in England, prosecuting his studies, and another is a Jesuit Father and is a professor in the local St. Aloysius College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Social Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to let me occupy some space in your journal for the purpose of propagating the knowledge to my countrymen of a Social Service scheme which is of a cosmopolitan character and easy of accomplishment in these days when Social Service Leagues and First-Aid Classes have paved the way in awakening the public generally to the necessity of doing something towards affording temporary relief to the sufferers in the streets and elsewhere. In the latest issue of the "Prabhu Masik," one Mr. Shamrao Anandrao Kirtikar formulates such a scheme, of course, for his own (Pathare Prabhu) community, though it can be adapted, "mutatis mutandis," if need be, by philanthropists of other castes for the relief of their respective sick and wounded. Mr. Kirtikar says that in memory of his wife, Mrs. Parwatibai, who died on the 30th ult., he formed an association whose free services should be availed of by the members of his community at any hour and even at some pecuniary cost of the institution, for (1) supplying all the nursing requisites near a patient's bed, provided they are returned when they are done with; (2) looking after the medical attendance and nursing of a patient; (3) helping very poor patients with funds in extreme cases; (4) supplying men or money or both for the disposal of the dead bodies of poor people, Mr. Kirtikar appeals to the medical and other members of his community to co-operate with his association in carrying on its benevolent work. I think wealthy people of other communities can easily take up such schemes, the more so because they can rely on the assistance of institutions like these mentioned above, both in point of organization and development.—Yours, etc.,

X.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

JUDGMENT STILL TO BE CONCLUDED.

Criticism of Justice Fletcher's Findings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe continued reading his judgment in the Midnapore damage suit appeal.

His lordship said :—"I need hardly say that charges of fraud cannot be kept up the sleeve, and then sprung on an opponent, when it is thought that he is least likely to be able to meet them. Further the charges have not only lacked definition, so that it is not possible even now to say exactly on some points what the plaintiff's case is, but they have shifted throughout the whole length of the trial and appeal." His lordship then proceeded to analyse Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment, and, after sifting the grounds of action, observed :—"The conspiracy itself in short was the outcome of their own very wicked imagination. The charge then assumed a colossal form. Mr. Dutt's only explanation of his departure from the rules, which govern a case based on fraud, is the surprising one that the defendants have not been prejudiced. The defendants have, in fact, been gravely prejudiced."

Dealing with Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment, his lordship said :—"The learned judge has made the following remarks : 'Two policemen played upon Mr. Weston's fears, and Mr. Weston fell into the trap.' In my opinion there is no ground for this conclusion."

The learned judge in the lower court, he went on, had found all allegations in the plaint to be not proved. It appeared to him that plaintiff and some of his important witnesses had given admittedly false testimony. This is patent on the depositions themselves. Referring to the absence of Mr. Dutt from the witness-box, the judge said that the fact that Mr. Dutt was not called, was one of the invalidating arguments against the truth of the plaintiff's case. Shuffling and prevarication was the characteristic of plaintiff's evidence.

Dealing with Mr. Weston's evidence his lordship said :—"It is straining credulity to its full length to suppose that a magistrate in a district so seditious that his own safety was in peril, in receipt of daily information and proof as to its disaffected condition, and the presence of arms and explosives, aware of the existence and possibility of actual outrage, with more work to do than he had time to do it, should under circumstances such as these set himself down in company with his subordinates to invent an imaginary conspiracy in which the basest means should be employed to implicate loyal and innocent men."

His lordship then dealt with the evidence of the informer Abdur Rahman.

THE BOMB INCIDENT.

In dealing with Rakhal Laha's reports his lordship said they were very extensive, and the greater part of the discussion into which he was taken by the argument led to nothing which really bore on the issues in the case. The finding of the bomb in the house of the plaintiff was sufficient to establish the truth of Laha's reports so far as they implicated Santosh and, indirectly, the plaintiff. As regards implicating other persons, however, the defendants' evidence, except as regards Barada Dutt and family and Surendra Mukherji, amounted to very little. The confession of Santosh had not been shown to be false. The plaintiff had not established that the defendants conspired to put the bomb in the house of the Dutts. Both the unsatisfactory character of Baroda Dutt's evidence, and the absence of evidence from Madusudhan Dutt, and other members of the family, failed to rebut the *prima facie* proof. The plaintiff also had not shown Surendro Mukerji's confession to be untrue.

Continuing to deal with the informer's reports his lordship said:—"Whilst on the one hand it is not improbable that seditions action when not inspired received sympathy and perhaps indirectly support of members of more responsible classes, there is an initial improbability against any active participation by that in such action. I am quite ready to believe that some of the persons charged were innocent, thus neither probability nor the evidence suggest that the charge against Mr. K. B. Dutt of subscribing for bombs and the like is true. On the contrary it seems in a high degree improbable and in all likelihood untrue that there may be others to whom the same observations apply. Obviously an accusation by a man like Rakhal Laha, whose livelihood at the time depended on his supplying information regularly, amounts to little. I am also ready to believe that some others have no worse offence to be laid to their account than that of associating with persons of extreme view and listening with silence and refraining from putting a stop to their speeches and actions. I conclude that Laha was a real informer and that, whilst his reports may have been in part untrue, they were not as alleged wholly false. To put it at the lowest, the reports must be held to possess such *prima facie* truths as to justify the belief of the defendants and their action taken thereon. Assuming, however, that the report were false, they would not by that fact alone fix the defendants with liability. An officer is not liable who acts on false reports provided that he acted honestly in respect of them. As the learned judge points out, it is not expected of a magistrate that he should be an expert in criminal investigation and all that is required of him and, I may add, of the police, is common honesty of purpose and action. I think the learned judge has underestimated, in fact, what Mr. Weston did do by way of testing the information received. We may attribute it to an error, but we connot attribute lack of honesty and intelligence to all those who had to deal with these. These difficulties arise in my opinion from the fact that the learned judge has, in this and other instances, put aside the case of the parties to make one of his own There is no ground in the case as made for the distinction which the learned judge has drawn between Mr. Weston and the police in this matter. The distinction is not warranted by the evidence.

A STERILE FINDING.

The learned judge's finding on this matter is also a sterile finding since it has no bearing on the issue in the case. The question arises neither on the case nor the finding nor on the facts. The whole argument of the learned counsel further confuses probability and credibility.

Referring to the alleged inherent incredulity of reports Mr. Justice Woodroffe continued ;—"It is suggested that it is incredible that a gentleman like Mr Dutt should enter into a bomb conspiracy against Government and we have been asked even to say that it is incredible that in a disaffected, seditious district, gentlemen whose loyalty and law-abiding character have been disbelieved by the learned judge, should enter into such a conspiracy, but what is it we are asked to believe by the plaintiff ? We are asked to believe that Mr. Weston, a gentleman whose claims to respectability are not inferior to those of others whom Mr. Dutt mentions, joined with the police in a conspiracy to implicate innocent persons ;and one of the means employed being the fabrication or introduction of bombs in such persons' houses. We are asked to say not only that this is credible, but to hold that it is true. None of these propositions are incredible though to all of them improbability in varying degrees may attach.

Dealing with the allegation that Messrs. Weston and Nelson dictated Santosh the confession, his lordship held that "not only is there no foundation for the charge that either of these gentlemen took part in recording a confession which they knew to be false or that Mr. Nelson-certified that it was voluntary when he knew that it was dictated or tutored, but the manner in which the confession was recorded was as stated in their evidence, and the testimony of Santosh to the contrary is, where it is in conflict with their evidence, wholly untrue."

His lordship was unable to accept Asutosh's story of his visit to Mr. Weston. The evidence on the question was not correctly stated in the judgment in three respects. According to Rakhal's reports Asutosh was prominent amongst the violent anarchists. The idea that the police tutored him to make a statement which indicates that he practically knows nothing of the conspiracy at all and can scarcely accuse anybody of anything tangible and make Asutosh learn it by heart and reproduce it, is so absurd as scarcely to deserve criticism. I have alluded to it in some detail, because this is one of the several circumstances which in my opinion stamps him as a mendacious witness.

Commenting on the confession of Asutosh Mr. Justice Woodroffe stated he was as untrustworthy as his brother. If the police had tutored him they would, one might expect, implicate deeply this willing tool, and that his statement would be wholly sufficient from the point of view of the prosecution. One was, therefore, surprised to learn from Asutosh's evidence after the usual prevarications, that when taken to Mr. Weston the latter rejected it as wholly insufficient. They were asked to believe that the police took all the pains to prepare the statement, which was worthless regarding the suggestion that Mr. Weston had asked Asutosh not to betray him by saying the magistrate had induced him to make the statement. His lordship found it difficult to reconcile the learned judge's findings on this and other points with his general confusion as to Mr. Weston's honesty of purpose.

UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE.

"In my opinion," stated Mr. Justice Woodroffe, "on the face of it, it is so improbable that I should have had the greatest difficulty in believing it." The learned judge does not criticise Ashutosh's evidence, or indeed any evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff. That evidence is, as I have already shown, quite unreliable as is also the evidence of the plaintiff and other members of his family.

His lordship then dealt with the evidence of the pleader, Upendranath Maity, who was present at the Bar Library meeting and the plaintiff in another suit against Mr. Weston. "Mr. Justice Fletcher," he said, "entertained a high opinion of this witness on the ground of his respectability, and has described him as the most important of thirty odd witnesses who spoke against the reports. I regret I cannot share this view. In my opinion the evidence of this witness, which is on the record, appears to have been given in an evasive, prevaricating and impertinent manner. It is not truthful regarding the two petitions put in by Santosh and Surendra, which Mr. Nelson and the defendants are charged with having attempted to suppress."

His lordship adds: "This charge is made though Mr. Nelson swears that he was not informed that Santosh and Surendra wanted to make a statement, and if he had been he would have given them an opportunity, an assertion which not one of the plaintiff's witnesses dares categorically to deny. The prevarication and contradiction are even for this case extraordinary. To the witness Satya Charan Mukherjee, the question had to be put no less than eleven times, before he would give a straight answer, and he then took refuge in pretended ignorance. On the top of all, a suggestion is made that Mr. Dutt, who was the counsel, made a statement to Mr. Macpherson. If made and true it shows that the allegations, which he asked us to accept on behalf of his client is personally known to him to be untrue, and Mr. Dutt did not call. So far from this charge having any foundation, I am fully satisfied that it was never intended that the court should know of the contents of these petitions, and both the incidents and the charges made thereon throw grave discredit on the plaintiff's case and on Peary Lal Ghose. It is said and not denied that neither Mr. K. B. Dutt nor any one else ever stated to the court that the accused wished to retract their confession, and a likely reason for this is that the plaintiff and those in his interest had committed themselves to a story, which was sent up to the Government on the 27th August, and were otherwise not prepared to have either Santosh or Surendra examined on that day, as it was feared that if he were then and there examined his story might not accord with the statement sent to the Government or be otherwise servlceable to them. So far from Mr. Nelson or the defendants having suppressed these petitions the last thing which the advisers of these accused in my opinion wanted was that the petitions should come to light, and that they should be then and there examined on them.

EVASIVE WITNESSES.

Dealing in detail with the alleged suppression of the petition, his lordship referred to the evidence of the two legal witnesses, Satyacharan Mukherjee and Pearylal Ghose. Both gave their evidence in an evasive and prevaricating manner. He trusted neither of them. The latter, after repeated questions, warnings and self-contradictions admitted that no oral application was made by the counsel to have the accused examined. His statement that Mr. K. B. Dutt was stopped by Mr. Nelson (the presiding magistrate) rising was wholly untrue is shown in Mr. K. B. Dutt's evidence before Mr. Mcpherson, (Divisional Commissioner who enquired into the whole affair.) In suggesting this, counsel was putting forward to the court what he personally knew to have no foundation.

Referring to the remark of Mr. Justice Fletcher that Mr. Cornish's evidence was suspicious Mr. Justice Woodroffe said,—"Unfortunately in this instance as elsewhere the learned judge has either misread that evidence or was misled by arguments of counsel as to what it in fact was. The learned judge's suspicions are based on an alleged admission of counsel in another case, which is not evidence and is denied on an erroneous supposition that Mr. Cornish had made an admission which he did not make and on which there is no evidence but in respect of which explanation might have been given to satisfy the learned judge, had they been raised by him not in his judgment but at the time of the trial. In my opinion there is no legal ground for suspecting the evidence of Mr. Cornish, which is all one way and which corroborates the defendant's case.

His lordship then dealt at great length with Bonomali's story about Moulvi asking Bonomali's servant to place the bomb in plaintiff's house. It was improbable, said his lordship that Moulvi would entrust his reputation in his profession to a boy of whom he knew nothing and who was under a deep obligation to the man, whom it was alleged Moulvi sought to injure. His lordship found Bonomali's snory was false, and had not concluded reading his judgment, when the court rose. He is expected to finish his judgement to-morrow afternoon.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page* 4.)

What the Liberals will be if they lose the seat next Thursday, as is generally expected , I cannot say, but sufficient to the day, etc. Sir G. Kemp wsnt on to say :—"If any one wants to lose their friends, I advise them to go into politics. For every friend they will make they will lose twenty and if they wish to be thoroughly disliked I advise them to go into Parliament. If they wish to see the lower side of life let them go into politics and into the House of Commons. There is no place that I would less like to be put in, and I leave it without the faintest regret of any kind. I am sorry that I ever went there."

WHAT OUR BUREAUCRACY COSTS US.

We hear a great deal in these days about the increase in the army of Government officials. It appears from the details set forth in a return issued yesterday that the approximate cost per head of the population of the civil services generally,is in the respective divisions of the kingdom as follows :—England and Wales £ 1-5-5 ; Scotland, £ 1-8-1¼ ; Ireland, £ 2-2-7. Salaries and expenses of civil departments are in the three countries 0s. 10¾ ; 0s. 11¼ ; 3s. 7 1-2d ; Law and Justice(including poliee) 0s. 10 1-2d;1s. 2 1-2d;11s. 1 3-4d. (note the higher amount for Ireland); Education, Science and Art, 8s. 2 1-2d; 10s. 2 1-2d ;7s.8¾d; Non Effective Services, (including old age pensions), 4s. 7¾d ; 5s. 11-2d; 12s. 2¾d; Customs and Excise, 0s. 11¼d; 1s. 6 1-2d; 0s. 11 1-2d; Inland Revenue, 0s. 9¾d; 0s. 6¼d; 0s. 3¼d; Post Office Services, 9s. 1d; 8s. 6¾d; 6s. 8 1-2d. We shal be told that these amounts are small when compared with the advantages ; that is true, but it is not merely the cost of the services referred to that is complained of but the growing interference of the officials with the individual liberty of the citizen. We ought now to have returns giving the cost per head of the population of other charges, local, national and Imperial, not omitting the salaries of our Parliamentary representatives. *A propos* it transpired in the House of Commons on Tuesday that notwithstanding the manner in which the Government are attacked by the Opposition for introducing payment of members there were only nine out of 670 members, who refused to accept their salaries in the past year! What are nine among so many. What proportion of the recipients use the money for party or public purposes we do not know ; precious few I should say. My own impression is that payment of members and particularly the way in which this enormous change in political life was brought about has contributed to some extent to the decline in the popularity of the Government, especially among the silent class of voters. Will payment of members be abolished when the Conservatives come in? Some people think it will. I have my doots.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The *Times* is in luck or perhaps I should say out of luck. One distinguished member of its staff in the person of Sir Valentine Chirol has been made a member of a Royal Commission, and another, Dr. Morrison, its able Pekin correspondent has been chosen as Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic. I hope that Dr. Morrison has "a knowledge of the conduct of a public office."

Lord Lansdowne the other day spoke sorrowfully of the passing of the squires. Their cup of bitterness will soon be filled to overflowing. At a meeting of Cheshire farmers yesterday it was actually resolved to call upon the authorities to exterminate foxes in a district of that country. The reason for this subversive demand was not to protest the farmers' hen-roosts but to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. Reynard is said to be a carrier of that dread visitation. If they dared to say so there are many tillers of the soil, who would be glad if foxes could be exterminated for reasons quite unconnected with this unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. But let them not be disheartened. If things go on as they are going now it really is not madness to imagine an England without foxes, and that within the the not altogether remote future.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Defeat for the Y. M. C. A.

The game between the Y. M. C. A. and the Hornets last evening, was evenly contested, but the ground was in such a soaked condition that had the match been between teams of a good deal greater ability than those engaged, the football could not have been very interesting. During the first half the Hornets had rather the better of it and soon obtained two corners, each of which, however, was cleared without much difficulty. The ground was so slippery that accurate kicking was very difficult and the players could hardly be blamed for the fact that their attack did not possess much sting. It was not until some twenty minutes after the start that the Hornets scored through Garrick. This immediately followed a rather narrow shave for their own goal. McDermott had been given a chance by one of the halves miskicking, and his shot was a very near thing. Before half-time Ashton scored a second goal, and Garrick just afterwards put in a shot which grazed the wrong side of the bar.

During the second half the Y. M. C. A. had much more of the game, but were unable to score, and a poor match ended with the half-time score unaltered,

Final Score :—

Hornets	2
Y.M.C.A.	0

Teams :—

Hornets.—Goal, Navin; backs, Bradbury and James; halves: Windsor, Alikhon, and Finnigan; forwards, Strelly, Garrick, Ashton, Downes and James.

Y.M.C.A.—Goal, Doctor; backs : Belton and Mathalone ; halves, Dyce, Knight and Lamb ; forwards, Preston, McDermott, Hildreth McClumpha, and Ivors.

The Travancore Government have just rewarded two local Christian lads for their gallant rescue of another lad who was within the ace of being drowned. The facts briefly were : Some months ago a boy went to bathe in the Krishnan Kovil tank, got beyond his depth and was in imminent danger of being drowned. Seeing this, both the boys swam out to the spot and rescued the drowning boy. They were followed by a physician, named Timothy, aged 68, who, when about the middle of the tank, collapsed and was drowned. Acting on the recommendation of an Inspector, Mr. Cruickshanks, Superintendent of Police, moved the Government to grant a gratuity to the widow and a suitable reward to the brave youths. The Government granted a gold bangle to each boy and one hundred rupees gratuity to Timothy's widow.

THE PAREL DISASTER.

Who is Responsible In Law?

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, resumed the enquiry touching the deaths of Raghunath Narayan and seven others, who were killed by the collapse of a chawl at Lal Baug, Parel, on the 28th July last. Superintendent Patterson conducted the enquiry.

Mr Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for the Municipality.

Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi, L. C. E., Senior Superintendent of Buildings, Bombay Municipality, in charge, of E. Ward east and F and G wards, said he had seen the chawl that collapsed. It was built in 1908-1909 on approved plans It was built in accordance with the plans. There were no deviations from the plans. The chawl was purchased by one Karanjia from its original owner, Piruji. The completion certificate was submitted by Piruji. It was signed by Mr. M. P. Bhaka, an architect. On this, he did not grant an occupation certificate, but witness raised certain objections. Before raising the objections, witness had inspected the building. The objections related to certain posts and beams that were shown in the plan, but were not provided. The other objection was with regard to the staircase on the third floor, which was not fire-proof. The objections were communicated to the licensed surveyor who was directed not to allow the building to be tenanted. Piruji was then prosecuted as he did not obviate the objections and was fined Later on the defects were remedied by Karanjia. The occupation certificate was then granted in June 1910. On the 26th July last, witness received a letter addressed to the Excutive Engineer from Mr. H. Makbe, complaining a that wall of the chawl was in a dangerous condition and likely to fall, Witness immediately handed over the letter to his inspector, Mr. Haldipura, with instructions at once to go to the spot and examine the building, and if he found the building to be in any way dangerous, he was at once to telephone to the witness. He received a telephone message asking him to go next morning. He went at 8 o'clock the next morning, and began to inspect the building, after some time the owner came followed by the inspector, Mr. Haldipur. He saw all the cracks and the plaster which was falling out. The owner said that these were only plaster cracks Not satisfied with his statement, witness opened out all the cracks with chisel and hammer. Witness had masons and labourers with him. He did not see a single crack in the walls; there were only plaster cracks. They were on almost all the floors, mostly on the ground floor. After he had inspected the building, some of the tenants took him to their rooms and pointed out the cracks in their rooms. He opened up those that had not already been opened and satisfied them that they were mere plaster cracks. That was his inspsction inside the buildiing. He then inspected the walls from outside the building and he put up his plumb line to see the verticle line and the walls were found to be perfectly plumb. He looked for external cracks, he went round the whole building, but he found none nor was one pointed out to him by any of the many people who had gathered round him. The only crack that he noticed and was worth mentioning was the one over a small window. Witness drew the attention of the owner to it and told him to get the arch removed and get it rebuilt. He also directed him to get the work done carefully under the supervision of a competent man. Accordingly, under section 354 he wrote out a notice for the removal of the arch and handed it over to his inspector to get the Executive Engineer's signature. That could not be done as it was Saturday afternoon, and the office was closed. In the meantime, the building collapsed on Sunday evening. The notice was to be served on Monday. He did not consider the building to be in any danger of failing. He saw it immediately after the collapse.

Q.—To what is the collapse due? A.—Several reasons should be assigned.

Q.—What are these? A.—The walls were not properly bonded. Mortar was used in every dry state. The stones were not properly saturated and the mortar had perished. He did not notice this when he inspected the building, as it was in the body and could not be noticed from outside. The third reason might be the heavy leakage from the terrace due to the rain. In fact, after the collapse, one of the walls was quite saturated with water. Had one of the walls been saturated and had it been properly bonded, the building would not have collapsed so soon. The tank beside the building might have undermined the foundations by the movement of water. The last reason was the heavy rain and wind that prevailed on Sunday, There was nothing in the bye-law to compel proper bonding of the walls. The bye-law specified nothing about bonding. Houses that were not properly bonded were likely to fall at any time in very heavy rain. Want of bonding was a very great defect. The building did not collapse for two or three years, as other agencies such as high wind and rain were not at work. Buildings under construction were inspected from time to time by Municipal inspectors. Witness had not inspected the foundations since the collapse.

To the Coroner: The Municipality received complaints nearly every day in the monsoon that buildings were likely to collapse. There was nothing in many of them. People complained the moment plaster fell out or earth fell from the roof. These complaints were received fromeducated people. And on inspection, witness was convinced that the complaint in this case was one of that class. Some complaints were due to the jealousy of neighbours or to unnecessary fear.

Mr. Dunlop here explained that after the Sitaram building disaster, a section was put in whereby the licensed surveyors were compelled to give certificates, as it was impossible for the Municipality to inspect all the buildings. He therefore led his evidence on this point.

Examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that during the year 1908-1909 when this building was under construction, about 3,837 plans were submitted to the Municipality. It was quite impossible for the Superintendents and Inspectors to supervvise the construction of all these in detail and there was no obligation on them under the law to do so. He remembered the Sitaram building disaster. Since then section 344A had been introduced to hold some one responsible for the supervision of the construction of buildings. Section 353A was also introduced then and it provided that a licentiate of engineering should give the completion certificate. In this case Mr. Merwanji P. Bhaka was the man responsible to carry on the supervision work and grant the completion certificate Mr. Bhaka was an L.C.E., and he gave a completion certificate, dated 4th August, 1909, under section 353A. Mr. Bhaka was appointed by the owner under section 344A. The certificate stated that the work was completed to his satisfaction and the workmanship and the whole of the materials used were good and no provision of law had been transgressed. In this case, the responsicility lay on Mr. Bhaka. Bye-Law 40 provided that every person who undertook construction work on a building should be responsible for the workmanship and the quality of the materials. That was the only bye-law relating to the workmanship and the quality of the materials. Then there was the necessity of the completion certificate. After seing the certificate, such observation, as was possible, of the building was made. It was not possible to make any examination as to the inside of the walls. It was not possible to inspect the bonding of the walls. For this, they must rely on the owner and the licensed engineer. Until this wall fell, it was not possible for him to see whether it was properly bonded or not.

Immediately after the catastrophe he inspected the whole building and the walls on the east side, but they showed no sign of falling, though there were cracks in the plaster. These were no craks iniide, On the 31st July, he went there again for inspection and the next day the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner came. As on the previous day he had found that the west wall, which was sound on the 29th, was altogether cracked. Witness showed them all the cracks in the plaster. They also found that there were no cracks in the east wall. At that time, both he and the Executive Engineer did not consider it unsafe from the external condition, and yet the very next day, this wall became unsafe There was no indication of it on the previous day To show their faith in it he the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner went inside the house and stood under the wall.

Mr. Dunlop said that his only point was that no expert could have told that the building was unsafe from an external inspection. The whole trouble was due to internal defects. The person putting up the walls would know that they were wrong. It was impossible to discover the defect unless the whole was broken right through. He regretted to say that in this case, the responsibility lay on the builder of the wall.

To Mr. Patterson: He considered that provision of section 344 A and bye- law 40 had been infringed by the owner and the licensed surveyor. He considered that they were in fault.

To a Juror: He did not know that the original owner Piraji was a municipal contractor. He could not say that Piraji's profession was the contstruction and sale of buildings. He knew that he had sold some houses after building them, In his opinion, the responsibilitp for workmanship and quality of materials lay on both the owner and the licensed surveyor. He could not say if the discretion for the purchase of cheap materials lay with the owner or the licensed surveyor.

To another juror: He did not thereaten any of the tenants at the time of his inspection; and on the contrary he was very polite to every one of them. An owner could not build houses as he liked. There was the lisensed surveyor to check him. If the municipal authorities came to know that a breach of regulations had occurred in the course of construction, they took notice of it. He could not say what the depth of the foundation of this building should be without inspecting the soil. This inspector had inspected the soil and he would be able to tell the jury. The inspector's report was that this building rested on a rock. In wetness opinion the use of the mortor was defective.

Further enquiry was then adjourned

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Young Cricketers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The annual two days' fixture between Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Hindu Gymkhana began to-day. The visitors batted first and ran up a big score, the principal contributors being G. Prabhakar and Gunpat who contributed 97 and 90 respectively. After the dismissal of these two the rest of the side collapsed. Poona then went in and scored 81 for the loss of 4 wickets.

Scores :—

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

N. G. Prabhakar, c McLeod, b Love	—		97
B. A. Dalvi, c Love, b Gore Brown	...		17
Kalkisl, c and b Gore Brown...	...		0
Ganpat, c Cooper, b Love	...		90
V. S. Donere, l-b-w Love	...	...	4
Kbarva, b Gore Brown	...	...	9
Bhatwadekar, b Love	...	...	6
Grandby, b Cooper ...	...	...	1
Kothare, c and b Love	...	...	2
Pilgaunkar, l-b-w Love	...	...	7
S D Thakur, not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	15
Total	...	...	245

POONA GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Col. Arnold, b Kothare	...	...	11
McLeod, l-b-w Bhatwadekar	...	...	40
Capt. Lucas l-b-w Kothare	...	...	14
Love not out	...	...	7
Capt. Cooper, b Kothare	...	...	4
Platt, not out	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	4
Total 4 wickets	...		81

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 16.

The Assault-at-arms was concluded this evening with the prize distribution, after General Mackenzie Kennedy had made a speech congratulating all concerned. The final results are :—

Jumping, (Indian Officers), the Jemadar Konsul Singh, 20th Deccan Horse.

Escalading Race, (British troops), the (C) Company, Cameron Highlanders.

Individual R Tent Pegging (with lances, British Troops). Capt. Meraick, 2nd Battery.

Tent-pegging by sections, (British officers,) the B. Squadron, 7th Hussars.

V. C. Race:—(Indian troops,) the Sowar Secunder Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

Sword vs. Lance, (Indian officers), the Jemadar Kasi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Tent-pegging with Lances, (Indin officers,) the Rissaldar Mir Hyder Ali, Mysore Lancers.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet, the Lieut. Rogers, 61st Pioneer.

Bayonet team, combats (British troops,) the Cameron Highlanders.

Sword vs. Sword, (British troops), the Squadron Sargt, Major Welch, 7th Hussars.

Sword vs. Lance (British officers), Lieut. Lynch, R. F. A.

Sabre vs. Sabre (British troop), Sergt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

Foil vs. Foil Capt. Campbell Ross, 20th Deccan Horse.

Jumping. (British officer) Lieut Welsh, R. F. A.

Tug-of-War, 130 stone (Indian troops), 101st Grenadiers beat 108th Infantry.

V C Race, (British Troops), Private Thomas, 7th Hussars.

Best man at arm (British officers) Capt Watson, 7th Hussars, Indian officers, Jemadar Kasi Row Sindhai, Myso, Lancers. British Troops (mounted squadron), Sergt Major Welch, 7th Hussars, Indian Troops, mounted, Sowar Mir Abid Ali, 20th Deccan Horse,

Best Regiment at arms, British troops, Cameron Highlanderz. Indian troops, 101st Grenadiers,

ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE.

The political transformation of England during the past twenty-five years is the theme of an interesting London letter in the Paris "Journal des Debats." There are few examples of a series of changes as complete and rapid as those which have taken place in England during the past quarter of a century, says the writer, and the England of 1912, from the standpoint of customs, dress, art, and politics, only very distantly resembles the England of twenty-five years back. The writer notes the withdrawal of the great noblemen from politics, which no longer seem to attract them. The type has almost completely disappeared some of these grands seigneurs being dead, others having retired discouraged or disgusted into private life. The rise of the professional politician and the consequent lowering of the parliamentary level is also noted. "In the old days," says the writer, "when an Englishman added the letters M. P. to his name he was someone; to-day he something." Though the social level has sunk the intellectual level has not been raised, and the writer declares that the number of University men in the Commons has very probably diminished. He thinks the effect of the payment of members will show itself in the Parliament returned at the next general elections, and that the brilliance of the House will not be enhanced. The growing indifference of the public to politics is also commented upon. Though Parliament is discussing Home Rule Welsh Disestablishment, and Electoral Reform, nobody either reads or discusses the debates. The writer remarks as an alarming symptom the growing tendency in both political parties to personal animosity against the respective leaders. He attributes public indifference to politics to the state of powerlessness to which the Parliament Bill has reduced the Opposition, and also, possibly, to the want of prestige enjoyed by the leaders on both sides.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Theft by a Magistrate's Judicial Clerk.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal in a case, in which one Dattatrya Atmaram Pandit and Vithal Vinaik Tembu were convicted and sentenced for stealing a post-card, which had been impounded by the orders of a civil court. Mr. H. C. Coyaji, with Mr. S. R. Bakhle, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The fact of the case are of a somewhat unusual character. Vithalbhat Vinaik was a plaintiff in a suit before the subordinate judge of Islampur. Part of his claim was awarded and part rejected. A post-card in this case, which was put in as an exhibit was under the orders of the court impounded as being forged, and the subordinate judge directed criminal proceedings against Vithabhat, and criminal proceedings were instituted before the mamledar of Islampur.

The mamledar was at that time owing to plague living and holding his office in the P. W. D. storehouse outside Islampur. He put the post-card in an envelope, sealed it and placed it in a tin box which also contained his wife's ornaments, private cash, and Government money for the payment of bhatta to witnesses. The box was kept in the office during the day, and at night it was removed to his bedroom. Dattatrya Atmaram Pandit was the mamledar's judicial clerk and had access to the box for the purpose of taking money for bhatta for witnesses. It was alleged by the prosecution that Vithalbhat approached him and paid him a bribe of Rs. 100 to have the post-card destroyed. On the 26th of October, 1911, Dattatrya brought to the notice of the mamledar that some ornaments and money were missing from the box. A search showed that the post-card had also disappeared. The police were communicated with and Dattatrya was suspected. Vithalbhai being the only person interested in the disappearance of the post-card the police tackled him with the result that he confessed that he had paid Dattatrya Rs. 100 to destroy the post-card. He confirmed his information by taking an oath by the sacred waters of the Krishna river in the presence of several respectable persons. The police having discovered some corroborative evidence, Dattatrya and Vithalbhat were placed for trial before Mr. Dixit, first-class magistrate of Satara. The magistrate found both the accused "guilty" and sentenced both the accused, Dattatraya to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and the accused Vithal- bhat to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The sessions judge of Satara dismissed the appeal of the accused.

Mr. Coyaji for the accused argued that the confession was made while the accused Vithalbhat was in police custody. It was not voluntary and was made under some inducement held out by the police and that it was subsequently retracted.

Their lordships rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence and convictions.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY'S APPEAL.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration against a decree passed by Mr. Justice Heaton in a suit brought by Jeewanji Nowroji Bhiladwala. The suit was for the recovery of damages for loss caused by a large number of bales of dry grass being left lying within and without the station yard at Bhilad owing to the negligence of the company.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Campbell, appeared for the Railway Company, while Mr. Robertson and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff respondent. The plaintiff's case was that on the morning of the 11th of March, 1910, he had 4,681 bales of pressed hay stacked upon his own land about 150 feet west of the station yard fencing, and in addition thereto he had 120 bales lying on the loading wharf ready to be loaded into wagons when they were available. The net value of the bales was put down at Rs. 6,111-4-6, but he urged that he could have realised much more for his stock in Bombay. The hay caught fire from burning coals powerfully ejected from an engine attached to a train belonging to the Company. The coal used was said to be inferior Indian, Singrani coal which had the reputation of being apt to be blown out live and burning. The plaintiff contended that the fire was caused by the Company's laches, that the Company knew and had full opportunity of knowing, the dangerous effects of live coal freely and fiercely ejected from the engines of passing trains. The railway company put the defendant to proof of the amount of damage, denied negligence, attributed contributory negligence to the plaintiff and relied on a risk note as absolving them from responsibility as regards loss of the bales on their premesis.

Mr. Justice Heaton absolved the railway administration for using Singrani coal, but held that the story of the driver as to his shutting off steam when passing the station was not reliable. He held that the Company was responsible for the hay which was lying outside the station yard. With regard to the hay in the yard, which was covered by a risk note, his lordship remarked that it ended with a proviso which, whatever it might mean, was worded in very bad English. The term "wilful negligence," which was a mental or moral, matter, was held to include a fire, which was assredly neither mental nor moral. The risk note, however, had some meaning, and if the loss was occasioned by fire the Railway administration were protected under it. With regard to the bales outside the yard, a reference was made to the Commissioner to ascertain the number and value of the plaintiff's bales of grass which were destroyed by fire on the 11th of March, 1910. The defendants were ordered to pay all costs.

Against this decree the Railway Company appealed.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Railway Company, said that in the lower court they denied that they had caused fire, but were unprepared to admit negligence. They further did not admit that the fire was caused by the sparks emitted from their engine.

The evidence of the engine-driver showed that while passing through Bhilad Station he shut off steam partly to save steam and partly for lubricating purposes. Mr. Justice Heaton disbelieved this evidence and held the Company responsible for fire. Counsel argued that there was no steam while running through this station. The Company did take all necessary precautions, and had proved that the engine had a "petticoat" funnel and brick arch. The Chief Justice, delivering judgment, observed that the defendants-appellants had two lines of defence, the first was to deny that the fire was caused by them, and the second was to deny that the fire was due to their negligence. They had denied negligence in general terms. The complaint was that Mr. Justice Heaton, having absolved them for using Singrani coal, held that they were responsible as they took special precautions to minimise fies.

The court held the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration was responsible for causing fire and for neglect. The decree was confirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

AN ELECTRICIANS CLAIM.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, a Parsi named Marshall sued Narandas Dwarkadas for Rs. 2,039, in respect of certain alterations and additions made to the electric installation in the defendant's bungalow at Poona, and to another bungalow in Bombay known as the "Daria Mahal."

The defence was that the plaintiff sent in a bill amounting to Rs. 17,649 to which exception was taken.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs Cragie Blunt and Co., appeared for the defendant.

On a suggestion made by the court, that the case should be settled by arbitration if the parties were willing to do so, the case was referred to a joint arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar. An umpire was to be selected by them before proceeding with the reference.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, a milkman named Nadirshaw Edalji, and a bailiff named Rozario, were charged with contempt of court.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Bhimji and Co., appeared to support the rule for contempt, while the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardashir Hormusji and Co., appeared for the milkman. Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the bailiff.

The facts of the case were that Nadirshaw Edulji obtained a decree from the Court of Small Causes for Rs. 36 on account of milk supplied to one of the defendants in a High Court suit, filed by Krishnarao Mahadeo Mobite, in which the court appointed the Official Assignee as receiver. The milkman and the bailiff proceeded to Walkeshwar and attached the furniture which was in the possession of the Official Assignee in execution of the Small Causes Court decree.

Mr. Jinnah said that his client was not aware of the fact that the furniture was vested with the Official Assignee and tendered an unqualified apology for his conduct.

Mr. Nicholson pleaded similar ignorance on the part of the bailiff.

Mr. Wadia said that a gross and premeditated contempt had been committed. The judgment creditor, Nadirshaw, had been informed by the solicitors of the appointment of the Official Receiver. His conduct was in defiance of the court's order. The bailiff also was apprised of the facts, when he came to attach the property. His lordship held that Nadirshaw had previous knowledge of the appointment of Official Receiver. The knowledge of Rosario was from the time he arrived at the bungalow. They both had been guilty of gross contempt of court's orders. The rule was made absolute.

Nadirshaw was ordered to pay all costs of the petitioner. As regards Rozario, the bailiff, his lordship observed if he had in any way exceeded his powers he was responsible to the Sheriff for his action. His lordship thought that would be a warning to him and ordered him to pay his own costs.

THE S. S. "GYMERIC."

Mr. Justice Beaman heard a motion in which it was prayed on behalf of the petitioner that a receiver of the equity of redemption of the steamer "Gymeric" may be appointed. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared in support of the petition and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan opposed it.

An affidavit was put in in support of the motion, stating that the vessel had been mortgaged to Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co. in security of a loan of Rs. 2, 04,000, that there was a proposal to sell the vessel to one Adamji Lokmanji for Rs. 2,00,051, that the value of the vessel was over three lakhs.

The original suit was between Badridas and Sons, and Gulamhusain Issji Tajbhai in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,50,000, Mr. Basil Lang had been appointed a receiver in the suit by the order of the court.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said that the sale was being effected with the object of defeating the claims of other creditors. The prayer was for the appointment of a receiver for the equity of redemption as his client claimed a second charge on the value of the steamer. Mr. Taleyarkhan, who opposed the motion, said that Mr. Jinnah had already obtained an order in the chambers for attachment before judgment and his prayer for injunction should not be allowed.

The court discharged the rule with costs.

THE POLICE COURT.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

Prosecution Closed—Charge Framed.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mrs. Thorpe alias Miss Norman Potter was charged by Inspector Morris, C.I.D., with cheating the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel and the manager of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company, Limited, in respect of Rs. 650 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Mr. A. O. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., Bombay, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., prosecuted, while Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. W. J. Samways, clerk of St. Thomas Cathedral, produced the church register, containing an entry, dated the 6th of October, 1910, relating to the marriage of Cyril Bethorp Smith to Irene Florence Norman Potter.

Mr. Sullivan proposed to put in the entry.

Mr. Nicholson objected on the ground that the marriage was not denied by the defence.

Mr. Sullivan submitted that the accused had refused to answer to the name of Smith.

The magistrate said the entry could go in, because the accused had said she was expecting a cheque from her husband in London.

Mr. Nicholson : They say so.

The magistrate continuing said it was on the evidence and the prosecution had to prove that her husband was Smith who was in India.

The entry was put in.

Witness, continuing, said the register was signed invariably by the contracting parties.

Mr. T. C. Sharpe was recalled and examined by Mr. Sullivan. He denied that he was related to the accused.

Inspector Morris, C. I. D., Bombay, then gave evidence. He deposed to having received complaints about, and investigating the case of, the accused. In 1911 he received a letter from Lieutinant Colonel Westcott, Witness had received the first intimation about the accused from Calcutta in the same year. He had searched the accused's trunks kept with Messrs, Cox and Co, since her arrest in Bombay. Witness had found a small box of visiting cards in the trunk. (One of the cards was put in.) The cards bore the words, "Mrs. Thorpe, M. B."

The witness, continuing, said he produced the London University Calendar, for 1911-12 and in the list of M. B's (since 1840), the name of Mrs. Thorpe or Miss Norman Potter did not appear. Witness had been given a card by Mr. Voyaetii, It bore the words "Miss Norman Potter, R. R. C., medical, surgical and maternity nurse." Mr. Morris also produced Jack's reference book giving the discription of the badge of the Order of the Royal Red Cross, which was a reward given to nurses who had attended wounded soldiers and sailors with conspicuous devotion. The decoration before it can be granted must be recommended by the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Morris then said that in the Indian Army list for July, 1912, the nearest name to that of the accused in the list of recipients of the Royal Red Cross was that of "Miss Norman" but it was awarded for services rendered in Egypt, not in South Africa.

Mr. Morris added that in consequence of a certain letter written by the accused in January last, wherein she called herself daughter of Lt.-Col. Wescott, he had looked into books of reference Col. Wescott's service were mentiond there.

Mr. Morris read out names of all distinguished officers deposed by other witnesses to have been used by the accused as her husband, brother ar father.

Mr. Sullivan here intimated that he closed his case subject to his right of calling further evidence. Mr. Smith the accused's husband as soon as he came from Bulsar would be put into the witness box.

The magistrate then framed two charges against the accused, one for cheating the manager of the Taj Hotel and the other for cheating the manager of the Motor Car Company.

The accused being asked by the court said she had nothing to say at present. She pleaded not guilty.

In reply to Mr. Nicholson the magistrate said he would decide the case himself.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mrs. Meyers was called and cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson. She said she remembered when the accused came to see her, but she could not say on what date. She had once brought a note to her. It was from Fr. Schroeter. Witness, after reading the letter, showed her some rooms and asked her about her position. The accused said she was widow of a Civil Servant—a legal remembrancer or some officer who had to do with law. She was dressed ordinarily. Witness would say she was neither smart nor shabby. The accused said the rooms would not suit her. The Home was for poor working girls. Witness had accommodation for twenty girls. She did not like the room because they could not be locked. She then came frequently is not not daily. When began to know each other they conversed about their family. When witness said her one son was in Africa, the accused said that she had been to Africa with her father; who she said was a lieutenant-colonel. The accused also said her brother was a major.

The magistrate here asked what the defence was.

Mr. Nicholson replied that he had been instructed at considerable length and if the instructions were correct it appeared the statements made by various witnesses were not correct.

The magistrate said he under-stood counsel's difficulty and would not put any inconvenience in his way; but the possecution having closed and the defence was opened by coss-examining witnesses his Worship desired to know the line of defence.

Witness continuing said that she went to see Mr. Barrell on February 4. The accused had asked Mr. Barrell to get witness better employment. As witness was not known to Mr. Barrell the matter fell through. Some further conversation took place between the accused and Mr. Barrell. It was in connection with her boy's education, who she said were in Rangoon. During the latter part of her stay in Bombay the accused had told her that the Taj was very expensive and she wanted to leave it. Witness had gone to see the accused often at the Taj. She had dined with her there. It was in January, and first week in February. She had been to the accused's room No. 408. She did not remember a boy bringing a bill. She had never seen a boy bring a bill at all. She never saw any bill paid by the accused in her presence. When the accused said her children were in Rangoon, witness thought Mr. Barrell mentioned the name of a gentleman. She did not pay much attention. The conversation did not concern her. She did not hear Mr. Barrell speak about the children being taken to Rangoon, nor about Lanauli. When witness had gone to see the accused in the Taj she had a very good dress on. Witness had gone to Evans Fraser and Co's. with the accused, and the latter had made somes purchases and had made some presents to the witness. She had the money and had paid all the bills. The amount might roughly be about Rs. 300. She gave witness a black dress, a hat and a pair of shoes. The value of it might be about Rs. 130. Witness had a daughter named Mrs. Barker. When the accused came to see the witness the daughter was not ill. She was a delicate person. The accused presented some wine and other articles to Mrs. Barker. The things were supposed to have come from the colonel. The accused said her brother, (the colonel) had sent them. Witness knew nothing about a cheque. There was no conversation between them about a cheque. Witness was going out with the accused a good deal—almost every afternoon and evening. They used to drive together in a tikka gharry. One day the horse became very restive near the General Post Office. After that they went in a taxi. Witness went with the accused's to the Taxi Cab Company. She did not go into the garage but was looking at the Parsee gentlemen and their wives who were promenading on the Chowpatty foreshore. She could not hear the conversation with the manager. Witness had gone there again with the accused, because there had been some trouble with the driver. Witness, continuing, said on the second occasion, they were both sitting on a bench and the manager was standing in front of them. The conversation between them was not important. There was no conversation about cheques or payment. There was no conversation about sending in a bill. Witness had never before gone to the garage and did not know who was the manager there before Mr. De Weer. She did not remember any conversation taking place about the former manager. When witness went to Mr. Barrell with the accused there was no mention made about money payment by Mr. Barrell to the accused. There was no mention about Rs. 140 at his house. The accused did not tell Mr. Barrell that she was living with the witnes. Witness was not surprised when Mr. Barrell paid her Rs. 140, because the accused had told her about it in the morning.

Re-examined by Mr. Sullivan the witness said she had been to Mr. Barell's place only once and it was for only ten minutes. The accused had told her that she was short of money and Mr. Barrell had kindly promised a loan.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday Excise Inspector Strip charged Abdul Casim Abdul Rehiman, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession 20 grains of cocaine.

Inspector Pandit, of the Excise Department, suddenly entered the accused's house and on a search being made the drug was found in his room. The accused in the meantime absconded from the house. He was pursued and arrested in the neighbouring house.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 200 with the option of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANCHORING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Schnieder. Inspector of Lights. Bombay Harbour, yesterday charged Abu Yarcop, a tindal of a cotia with anchoring off Prince's Dock without lights at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. He was fined Rs. 50.

Mungalia Munchere, a tindal of a prow was fined Rs. 30 for a similar offence. His prow was anchored off Mazagon.

THEFT AT WARI BUNDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Sorabji, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Ramchandra Balaram and Prabhashankar Amichand with the theft of ten bags of linseed from Wari Bunder goods shed, valued at Rs. 200.

The evidence showed that the first accused was section foreman at Wari Bunder, and as such was in charge of a section, where bags of linseed were stored. On the evening of the 14th instant when the bags were checked, ten were missing and the matter was reported to the police. The evidence also showed that at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, a cart came to the gate, loaded with bags of linseed, and the gatekeeper was given a pass, but as the signature on it was not legible, he asked the driver to wait. In the meantime the two accused went to him accompanied by another person and the first accused said he would see that the pass was properly signed and took it away. While the gate-keeper was engaged the cart slipped through the gate unnoticed. The second accused then took the cart to a godown and there sold the goods for Rs. 100.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each with the option of two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

MRS. KING SENT TO JAIL.

Deputy-Inspector Home charged Mrs. Annie King, one of the accused in the Hoti Mardan abduction case, before Mr. Oliveira with causing hurt to her two children by means of a knife.

Superintendent Paterson conducted the prosecution.

The evidence showed that at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, wheile Henry King, the accused's son, aged about ten, was asleep the accused stabbed him with a knife in the side and when he tried to seize the knife, she stabbed him on the other side. The accused then stabbed her little daughter, Violet, aged about two years, in the abdomen. The accused then cut her own throat with the same knife.

Henry raised an alarm and the neighbours ran up and the police were sent for. All were removed to hospital, where their injuries were dressed, and they were allowed to go.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and said she stabbed her children, because she had no food and her husband would not supply her with money. She was tired of life and did not wish to go begging from door to door.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as the injuries were not serious and as the accused was in a distressed condition, she was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The children were handed over to their grandmother.

"UNION OF CHURCHES."

A feature of the proceedings at the Wasleyan Conference at Liverpool, was the visit of the Bishop of Liverpool. Dr. Chavasse received a great reception, and welcomed the conference to Liverpool, in the name of the Church of England. He said he never regarded Methodists as adversaries, or even as mere friends. They were more than cousins; they were brothers. Whilst they looked with sorrow on the apathy which caused the Methodists to withdraw from the Church, they looked forward to the time when all should be one. Union was in the air, as instanced by the Presbyterians in Canada. The path of effort towards union must not be one of compromise for the sake of unity, but of comprehension for the sake of truth. Methodism had won for the Kingdom of God, some of the unnamed provinces of God's Empire. Dr. Didsbury expressed the gratitude of the conference for the fraternal visit. On the re-assembling of the conference after the morning service, three West African princes, all of them Christian workers, were presented.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The sanatorium will be formally opened in March, 1913.

Mr. Bawamia Ahmedmian is appointed Kazi for the Civil Station of Rajkot.

During the week ending Tuesday, the 13th August, 1912, 3,070 chests of Indore opium and 917 1-2 chests of Ahmedabad opium were imported into Bombay. The quantity of opium removed from the Bombay warehouse during the same period for export to China by the s. s. "India" was 604 chests.

The cultivation of Burma beans for cattle feeding is regarded as playing with a very dangerous crop, owing to the development of prussic acid in the beans. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly deemed it desirable to abandon cultivation altogether in order that attention may be given to better varieties that are above suspicion and command a better price.

A Confirmation Service was held by the Lord Bishop of Bombay at the Poona Military prison and Detention Barracks on the 9th instant. There were seven candidates for Confirmation, after which fifteen Communicants. The small church within the prison was prettily decorated, and the procession at the close of the service most impressive. This was the fourth occasion on which the Lord Bishop held a Confirmation Service at the prison.

Capt. E. W. Browne, Indian Medical Service, Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College, and physician at the General Hospital, Madras, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Capt. Browne will return to India from leave in two months' time. Capt. J. McPherson, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon in Turkish Arabia, who has just returned to India, has also been admitted a member of the Royal College.

Lieut.-Col. C. T. Hudson, Indian Medical Service, superintendent of the lunatic asylum, Dharwar, who is home from India on leave until March next, has had the diploma in Public Health conferred upon him by the Royal College of Physicians, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons. Col. Hudson is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. The diploma has also been conferred upon Capt. W. Gillitt, Indian Medical Service, superintendent of the Central Gaol, Buxar, who is home on leave until next summer.

In an article, in the current number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, on the "Nestin Treatment of Leprosy," in the Sylhet Asylum since 1909, Captain L. B. Scott, I.M.S., says: —"The general results (on 35 patients) have been eminently satisfactory. Almost every case has shown very marked and evident improvement. It is certain that mild cases may be so far improved as to local symptoms and show no demonstrable signs of the disease. How far such a cure is permanent still remains to be seen. My impression is that severe cases improve fairly rapidly up to a certain point at which progress seems to cease or become very slow."

CENSUS REVELATIONS.

According to the first detailed report of the last census, dealt with at length elsewhere in this issue, there were in 1911,11 persons more to the square mile in Staffordshire than in Warwickshire. Both these counties stand high in the "density of population" list, Staffordshire being seventh and Warwickshire eighth, while Worcester comes fourteenth, the number of persons per square mile in each being 1, 158, 1,147, and 703 respectively. Herefordshire's corresponding figure is 136. The population of Greater Birmingham is returned at 840,202, the females being about 39,000 in excess of the males. In the whole of the enlarged city there are now 190,509 families or separate occupiers, and Aston has more than any other individual ward. Birmingham's case is used in the report to emphasise the fact that the growth of urban communities can only be measured by considering jointly the population of the central area and of all its suburbs. The population of the city as constituted at the date of the Census of 1911 was 525,833, and increase of 5·0 per cent. on the figures of 1901. But the new calculation, which shows that at the Census of 1901 the population of the whole of the area now included in the city and of the extension scheme was 759,063, gives a rate of increase of 10. 7 per cent. The statistics as to the proportion of males to females in the population are particularly interesting. In fashionable Edgbaston the females outnumber the males by over 6,000, and there is a similar disparity of nearly 4,000 in Moseley and King's Health, another residential district. The only two wards in Birmingham where the tables are turned are Saltley and St. Martins and Deritend, in both of which the males are slightly in excess. King's Norton has 43.902 females to 27,251 males, but at Cannock the balance is reversed, and the males outnumber the complementary sex by 15,431

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, July 29.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Gunner A J Whittle has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in his Majesty's Fleet July 28. Carpenter E J J Connor has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in his Majesty's Fleet.

The following Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet :—W A A Bolitho, D C Sealy, H C Treherne, A D Custance.

Engineer-Lieut E E Pethick has been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Commander in his Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, July 26.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

14th King's Hussars—Supernu. Lieut. E N Nicholson is restored to the establishment May 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R G A—Supernu, Lieut D A Strachan is restored to the establishment July 23; Lieut R E Downes resigns his commission July 27.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier—Lieut C A V Sykes resigns his commission July 27.

Coldstream—Supery Capt G Windsor Clive is restored to the establishment June 18.

Irish—Sec Lieut E C Stafford-King-Harman to be Lieut June 11.

Infantry.

Buffs E Kent Regt—Lieut L H Smith to be Capt June 19; Sec Lieut H C T Stronge to be Lieut May 8.

Prince of Wales' Own W Yorks Regt—Capt S T Grigg is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army June 27; Capt W H A De la Pryme to be Adjutant June 27.

Bedfordshire Regt—Sec Lieut E E Punchard to be Lieut June 11.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut H D M Stevenson is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps July 27.

S Wales Borderers—Lieut M G Richards, from 3rd Batt E Lancs Regt to be Sec Lieut July 27.

Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut J S Veasey to be Lieut July 17.

Duke of Wellington's (W Riding Regt)—Sec Lieut E A Bald to be Lieut (June 23).

Border Regt—Sec Lieut J G Hayder to be Lieut (July 17).

Loyal N. Lancs Regt—Sec Lieut M A Cross to be Lieut (June 1).

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut J F Mott to be Capt (July 1); Sec Lieut R P Wood to be Lieut (July 1).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders)—Capt H B F Baker-Carr is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (July 10).

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—The following Majors are placed on retired pay:—C W Reily, R F E Austin, N Marder, F G Faichnie, A J Chambers (July 27).

Army Pay Department.

The following Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters:—Major M Biddulph (June 22), Major E M Murray (June 26).

Memorands.

The following officers retire on retired pay:—Lieut.-Col L J Shadwell, Sec Lieut A J Trousdell. Half-pay List (July 27).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Establishments.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following to be Sec. Lieuts. (on probation):—T O'B Hubbard, E Hotchkiss, H. D Cutler, D G Young (July 27).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream—Tae Hon. Evelyn H J Boscawen to be Sec Lieut on probation (July 27).

Infantry.

5th Batt R F City of London Regt.)—Lieut T Frewen to be Captain (July 3).

3rd Batt Suffolk Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—R D Nunns, and to remain seconded, W B Squirl-Dawson (Mar 24).

3rd Batt. E Surrey Regt Major C C B Tew resigns his commision (July 27).

3rd Batt Dorset Regt.—Lieut J M Winwood to be Capt (July).

4th Batt Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt)—Lieut R M Blackwood resigns his commission (July 27).

3rd Batt King's (Shropshire L I)—The appointment of G C Williams-Williams, to a Sec Lieutenancy (on probation), which appeared in the "Gazette" of Dec. 15, 1911 is cancelled.

The Batt Prince of Wales's (N Staffs Regt)—J. Glascott to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (July 27).

3rd Batt R. Munster Fusiliers—Capt and Hon Major A H C Walker-Leigh resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (July 27).

Army Service Corp.

Sec Lieut F H A. Mayers, from the 5th Batt Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Sec Lieut May 11).

Channel Islands Militia.

Royal Militia of Jersey.

3rd, or S. Batt—Capt C C Nicolle is restored to the establishment (June 29).

Admiralty, 30th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., has tais day been placed on the Retired List, Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville, K.C.B., C.V.O., to be Admiral. Rear Admiral Alban Giffard Tate to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O., to be Rear Admiral.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Gerald Walter Russell to be Admiral. Rear Admirals Frederick George Stopford and Frederick St. George Rich to be Vice-Admirals.

Admiralty, 31st July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—

Lieutenant Douglas Agnew has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Vice-Admiral Alban Giffard Tate has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral Frederick Tower Hamilton, C. V. O., now holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, M. V. O., Ad. C., to be Rear-Admiral. Consequent on the above, the following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date:—Rear-Admirals Thomas Young Greet, Arthur John Horsley, and Herbert Augustus Warren, M. V. O., to be Vice-Admirals.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—Harold Francis Du Mitland Hunt. Charles William Lambert.

Admiralty, 1st August.

Sub-Lieutenant Guy Florance Bickerstetth Ottley has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July.

Sub-Lieutenant Rupert Thomas Gould has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majestys Fleet. Dated 15th October.

Admiralty, 2nd August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant James Creber has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Samuel Burns has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 29th June, 1900, and 21st November, 1905—Engineer Commander William Wesley Hardwick has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain.

War Office, 2nd August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned Colonels, from the Half-pay List, to command Districts:—Stanley Paterson, vice Colonel C. T. Becker. Dated 27th July. Spencer W. Scrase-Dickins, vice Colonel T. H. Stavert. Dated 29th July. Major Netterville G. Barron, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnary (1st Class), vice Major M. R. C., Viscount Bangor, and to be seconded. Dated 24th July.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Captain Graham B. C. Rees-Mogg from Army Veterinary Corps, to be Veterinary Captain. Dated 3rd August.

2nd Life Guards, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 4th July. Arthur G. Murray-Smith and David E. Wallace.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Captain Arthur H N Corsellis resigns his commission. Dated 3rd August.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's DragoonGuards, Major Owen E M Saunders retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd August.

Captain Michael R Head to be Major. Dated 3rd August.

Supernumerary Captain Douglas K MacK. Herapath is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd August.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, Captain Aubrey du P T Cole resigns his commission. Dated 3rd August.

3rd King's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Guy H MacCaw, from 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August.

Supernumerary Captain Douglas K MacK. Herapath is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd August.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, Captain Aubrey du P T Cole resigns his commission. Dated 3rd August.

3rd King's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Guy H MacCaw, from 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Augustus Letts to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August.

15th The King's Hussars, Captain The Honourable John D Y Bingham is seconded for service with No 5 Southern Cavalry Depot. Dated 17th July.

Supernumerary Captain Oswald B Walker is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Hugh Fawcus retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd August.

Captain Edward D M H Cook is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 18 July.

Supernumerary Captain Owen S Lloyd is restored to the establishment. Dated 18th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 23rd July, Cecil A L. Brownlow, Lenox B O'Brien, Christian W Bayne-Jardine.

Gerald Burrard, Aylmer L. E. Fleet, Herbert Russell, Alexander B. Bryson, James N. Thomson, Disney B. W. Fayle, Claude N. Buist, Jack Stanford, Hesleytyne O. C. Anne, John E. T. Younger, James O. C. Dennis, Richard A. Spencer, Reginald C. Frear, Archibald Christie, Henry C. H. Eden, Eric L. B. Anderson, John R. Barry, Frank N. Mason MacFarlane, John E. L. Clarke. Roy C. W. G. Firebrace, Edward J. Moorhead, Arthur Stewart-Cox, Robert W. Ardagh, Harry F. C. Kempe, Kenlis P. Atkinson, Raymond K Cotter, Lawrence H. King-Harman, Lionel H. G. Darling.

Gentleman Cadet Myles Wallis English, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th July.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Captain George H. Risch is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 23rd July:—Frederick N. C. Rossiter Richard C. Lowndes Algernon R. F. Kingcote Lancelot Prickett Herbert F. Francis Robert B. Pargiter Charles G. Chambers Sidney H. Wright Hugh S. Browne.

Corps of Royal Engineer.

Gentleman Cadet Sedley Fleming Campbell Sweeny, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th June.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Philip Van Neck to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th June.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st August, Granville Charles Fitz Herbert Hargourt-Vernon.

The Honourable Piers Walter Legh.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Merton Beckwith Smith to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st August.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Cecil Maynard Gordon Gordon-Ives to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st August.

Irish Guards, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st August.

Charles Arthur Stephen Walker.

Thomas Musgrave.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant George W. B. Clark is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd July.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant Albert J Peareth to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th June.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Major George B McAndrew to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F C Lloyd. Dated 26th July.

Major Alfred E Hubbard retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd August.

Captain Edward A Plunket to be Major. Dated 26th July.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William H. Hill is placed on retired pay. Dated 23rd July.

Sergeant-Major Ernest George Butler to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Desmond F Anderson to be Adjutant. Dated 30th July.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Genge-Andrews is seconded for service with the Army Pay Department. Dated 10th July.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles J Sanderson resigns his commission Dated 3rd August.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant John C P Versturme-Banbury resigns his commission Dated 3rd August.

The Welsh Regiment, Second Lieutenant Reginald T B Pope to be Lieutenant Dated 15 July.

The Northampton Regiment, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Ronald D Lake. Dated 27th May, 1912 Edward C Cobb. Dated 19th June.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Robert P Mills is restored to the establishment. Dated 21st July.

The Manchester Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 20th July, Nowell B de L Forth, and to remain seconded. Charles C Staploton.

The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant John B Vandeleur resigns his commission. Dated 3rd August.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Captain Arthur G Knocker retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd August.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Allen Holford Walker. Dated 4th May, Charles B Purvis. Dated 25th May.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 3rd July Haworth P Massy, and to remain seconded Robert B Bergne, and to remain seconded Stephen H Dix.

The Army Service Corps.

Gentleman Cadet Murdock Sutherland, Stewart from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 29th July, Henry A Bransbury and Alfred J Hull.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 30th July, 1912:—Harry S Ranken, M B John A Manifold, M B Samuel S Dykes, M B William H O'Riordan Charles T V Benson, William P MacArthur, M D Robert C Priest, M B Percy S Tomlinson, Francis W M Cunningham, M D Eustace M Parsons-Smith, Alexander D Stirling, M B George P Taylor M B Robert C Paris, Alfred W Bevis, Ernest O Lambkin, M B, Oswald W McSheehy, M B, Maurice J Williamson, M B, Charles L Franklin, M B, Michael White, M B James J D Roche, M B, Herbert F Joynt, M B, Alexander S M Winder, M B, Harry R Edwards, James R Yourell, M B Philip G M Elvery, John J H Beckton William B, Bennie, M B, Rupert H Nolan and William Mathieson.

Lieutenant Edward B Atlautt, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st July.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Captain Conyers H Hylton-Jolliffe is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 22nd May.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Beaumont Boggs, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 3rd August.

Army Pay Department.

Captain the Honourable Charles F H Napier, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 28th July.

Memorands.

The undermentioned Colonels Commanding Royal Artillery in the South-Western and Southern Coast Defences respectively are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 3rd August. Francis G Stone, Richard M B. F. Kelly, C. B., D.S.O.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on the Half-pay List:—Charles T. Becker, on completion of his period of service in command of a District. Dated 27th July. George O. Welch. C.B., on completion of his tenure of appointment as Assistant Director of Military Transport. Dated 1st August, Colonel Frederick Horniblow, on completion of his tenure of appointment as Officer in charge of Records, Army Service Corps, retires on retired pay. Dated 1st August, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic C. LLoyd, from The Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Colonel. Dated 6th June, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic E. G. Skey, Royal Engineers, is granted the local rank of Colonel during the absence on leave of the Officer Commanding in Ceylon. Dated 3rd August, Lieutenant Hugh C. Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, is granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 1st August, Lieutenant Antonio C. Torreggiani, Half-pay List, is retired from the Active List on account of non-employment. Dated 3rd August. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William H. Forsdick, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 28th July. Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant James Cunningham and granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 30th July. The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2nd August. John G. Hill, The Northumberlandshire Regiment. John Berrow, 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The result of the competition for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, which was held at the Royal Army Medical College and at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, in July, has been announced. The following are the names of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit :

	Marks.
Wilson, J D, M A, M B, Ch B Edin.....	3,718
Anderson, L A P, B A, B C, Camb Univ and St George's Hosp	3,519
Paton, W C, M A, M B, Ch B Edin ...	3,481
Hance, J B, B A, M B, B C, M R C S, L R C P, Camb Univ, and Guy's Hosp ...	3,389
Gordon, S, B A, B C, M R C S, L R C P, Camb, Univ and London Hosp... ...	3,316
Thomson, G Y, M B, B S Lond, M R C S, L R C P, Guy's Hosp	3,274
Rowntree, H K, M B, B S Lond L M S S A, Middlesex Hosp	3,268
Eminson, B F, M B, B S Lond, Charing Cross Hosp	3,216
Kennedy, A, B A, B C, M R C S, L R C P, Cam Univ and Middlesex Hosp... ...	3,186
John, J C, B A, M B, B C, M R C S, L R C P, Camb Univ and St Bart's Hosp ...	3,172
Ratnazar, S D, B A, L M and S, L R C P, and S Edin, L F P and S, Glas. London Hosp	3,157
Melver. C, M R C S, L R C P. Univ Coll Hosp	3,068

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Shoes of lizard skin : that is La Mode's latest command, for wearing with smartly tailored blue serge suits ; and then in alliance with these must be assumed gloves of the shade of brown that predominates on the vamp. Earlier in the season it was permissible to don footwear of this character with elaborate toilettes, but the intention of that most erratic of all goddesses to-day is that it shall be confined to simple frocks, and for river wear there is nothing smarter. Not only is a toll levied on the lizard, but the cobra and other snakes have to contribute their mite to the world of fashion. At all the fashionable race meetings this season footwear that heretofore has been deemed suitable for evening wear has been "en evidence." White lace shoes mounted on satin were well represented in the Royal enclosure at Ascot and at the Royal Garden Party. Then there were the metal brocade shoes, white and silver in a happy alliance ; the soles were quite thin, and the toes were broad. It is interesting to note in this connection that throughout all ages broad toes ever accompany the natural waist ; when a waspish waist is deemed ultra smart, then the toes of the shoes are as narrow as possible. A simuli solitaire diamond was the sole adornment of the brocade shoes ; for those whose watchword is "black" a beautifully cut piece of jet usurped its place. Plain satin shoes were seen with Petersham ribbon cravat bows resting on the vamp. When a sash accompanied the costume, the bow was arranged on the same lines. Another idea that has been accorded a warm welcome is decorating the shoes with tiny clusters of ribbon flowers to harmonise with the corsage bouquet. It seems almost superfluous to add that the stockings are exactly the same shade as the shoe.

Although the shoes described above have been worn out of doors, they certainly cannot be described as walking shoes. Antelope and suede shoes lined with a stout fabric to prevent the feet spreading have found favour in the eyes of the town pedestrian and it is a "sine qua non" that they must be in complete harmony with the colour scheme of the dress. The Cromwell or pump shape is extremely modish in these materials, with Guban heels, short vamps, and broad toes. When the "vraie elegante's" choice has alighted on black, it may be from an economic point of view, the shoes are piped with a contrasting shade. Every one is discussing the alliance of black patent and antelope, the goloshes of the former and the upper of the latter in white of colours. An attempt was made earlier in the season to bring into favour white and grey cloth tops, but up to the present it cannot be said that it has met with much success. Some authorities contend that with the advent of the cold weather this notion will reign supreme. Quite a novelty are the shoes with a gusset of elastic on either side, with a mock button and buttonhole in the centre of the vamp. Again, especially in shoes with black patent goloshes with white suede uppers, instead of being laced in front they are laced at the outer side. Again, the seam in the centre of the vamp is decorated in a great variety of ways. Priceless gems are not considered to be inappropriate for this mode of decoration. Further more, a warm welcome has been given to antelope shoes, with a black patent toe. Familiarity has not yet broken down the prejudice against jewelled and inlaid heels on the English side of the Channel; the "bien mise," in the best sense of the word, regard them with scant favour, deeming that they offend the canons of good taste.—

Very attractive are the shoes that are being prepared for the yachtswoman; white, with perhaps a soupcon of blue, lead the van; for instance, the buttons or the laces are of the latter colour. White shoes laced with blue look remarkably well with a white jakirt with a knitting-needle stripe of blue, with a blue coat with a narrow white stripe. Tan shoes are suffering a brief eclipse.

Whisk the whites
of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

PRACTICAL ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mothers who are anxious about the artificial feeding of their infants need worry no more.

There is no longer any doubt as to what is the best thing for babies, next to human milk.

A new food element has been discovered which is actually the vital part of mother's milk.

Babies thrive on it as perfectly as if they were breast-fed.

The scientific name of this substance is *soluble milk-albumin*.

When mixed with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, or goat's milk—it is the same as healthy mother's milk, both in nourishing power and digestibility.

It is being produced on a large scale, and is now obtainable under the name of Albulactin.

AS NOURISHING AS MOTHER'S MILK.

Enthusiastic letters are pouring in every day from doctors and parents who have used it.

The British Medical Journal, the official organ of the British Medical Association, says: "Albulactin has been used extensively for many months past at the large children's hospitals in London, and an English physician of high repute speaks very definitely of the value of Albulactin as a result of practical tests . . .

"Reports indicate that by the use of Albulactin the milk-albumin contents of diluted milk could be made identical with mother's milk."

It is this identity with human milk which makes Albulactin so much better for babies than any other food.

They get from Albulactin-treated animal milk about six times more of that vital body-building nourishment which Nature herself has provided for their growth, health and strength.

AS DIGESTIBLE AS MOTHER'S MILK.

Infants fed on Albulactin-treated milk never have wind, vomiting, diarrhœa or other digestive troubles produced by other methods of feeding.

Mrs. Hart, 10, Cantonments, Amritsar, Punjab, writes: "Your Albulactin is truly wonderful. My little son constantly suffered from digestive troubles and diarrhœa, causing me no little anxiety. On reading your pamphlet I was so interested that I decided to give Albulactin a trial. You will hardly believe me when I say that his weight perceptibly increased from the outset at the rate of 1 lb. per week while Albulactin was given. At seven months he turned the scale at 17 lbs., thus exceeding your chart weight by ½-lb. My little son is now happy and contented. He is neither fat nor flabby, but, on the other hand, finely developed. I am exceedingly grateful for all Albulactin has done, and am recommending it to my friends."

SEND FOR A FREE BOOK.

Every mother who cannot feed her baby should at once buy a bottle of Albulactin, which is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars. She should also write, mentioning this paper, for a Free Guide to infant feeding and management, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

The food that enjoys the universal recommendation of medical men.
¶ For use during illness and convalescence.
¶ For weakly infants and over-growing children.
¶ As a supplementary food in cases of malnutrition, and in all cases of dyspepsia and impaired digestion.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages. Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 15.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 16,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkns.	Minns.
2½ per cent. Consols	75 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes	92 1-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	92 3-4	un	chgd
4 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 2-4	5-16	
do. 2 months' hence	28 5-8	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York	62 3-8	5-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·27	un	chgd
do. at Berlin	20 47		1-2
do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May	un	chgd
3 months' sight	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 13 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ..... Rs. 40,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£40,980,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Public Deposits	£16,500,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Other Deposits	£43,300,000	Inc. £2,400,000
Government Securities	£14,000 000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£34,100,000	Inc. £ 500,000
Notes and Gold	£22,800,000	Inc. £1,500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Quiet, Steady.
Futures steady
Manchester Unsettled.
Total Sales 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export Nil
Imports 1,000 "
Mid-Americans 6·80+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·52	6·43	6·34	6·30	6·29
+17	+18	+17	+18	+17
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
6·30	6·31	6·32	6·33	
+18	+18	+18	+18	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·60 Jan. 11·62.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·59 Jan. 11·62
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·75 Jan. 11·76

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,060
" Receipts at " last year 4,000
" Exports to Great Britain 2,060
" Exports to Continent Nil.
" Spot Cotton 12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct 11·56+04 — Declined early owing to weakness in Southern Spot market and increased offerings and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·65+06

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 11 13-16 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct 11 76+06
Futures month of Jan. 11 76+05
Tone of Spot Cotton Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ...
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi 38 1-4+1-4
Do Months—Aug-Sept.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. Nominal. Dull.
Do, Month— .....
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs 35 7-8—3-8
Do. Month—Aug.—Nominal—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 + 1-2
Do Month Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship Nominal
Do, Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore 50 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... .
Do, Months— ...
Do Name of Port— .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 56 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 7-2-6 unchgd. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Bio (No. 7 quality) 14 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 11 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Value—Firmer.

METALS—
Copper Brazlers £ 89 1-2—1-4
Yellow Metal d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B £ 78 1-8—7-8
English best selected copper £ 83

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals 12s 9d—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) 12 10 1-2+3-4d
Do, Months of Shipment Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady. Inactive.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India 12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments Oct-Dec—
Tone—Quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 11
Months of Shipments Sept—Sellers.
9 11 3-4+1 1-4d—Oct Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier—Closed quiet.
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F
India 14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone,—Quiet, Unchanged.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay 11 6 unchgd
Mouth of Shipments Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 9—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 10 1-2+1 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 9+1 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12+1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 11 10 1-2+1 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Tone—More enquiry, but not much business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
17 Boxes Gold Bulls & Sovs and half Sovs	Rs. 7,98,720 / 15,000	London	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	17	20,736
B. B. and C. I. Railway	24	28,790

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., ls. 4 1-32d. on Demand and ls. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the mail. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148
Shanghai "	...200 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the Settlement and has been irregular during the day, having advanced 1-16 and subsequently declined to 96 1-16 and 95 15-16 at the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs. 96 1 0
Settlement	...	...	" 95 15 0

BULLION:—
Advices from London report a sharp advance of 5-16 in ready Silver the closing rate being 28 3-4 while the forward rate was 3-16 higher at 28 5-8. The rise was due to speculative buying. New York was 5-8 up at 62 3-8. The local market opened firmer at 72 1-2 ex duty for ready and 27 9-16 for the first Settlement. Small fluctuations have occurred during the day, closing rates for ready and forward being as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar Gold is steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs. 24 0 3
Australian "	...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	...	" 72 7 0
1st Settlement	...	—	" 72 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	" 72 12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	...	" 81 13 0
1st Settlement	...	...	" 81 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	" 82 2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the whole amount was again allotted in Bills at ls. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 57 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50·40 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 2nd August brings £90,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 30,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 12,40,000
Madras	...	... " 6,50,000
Total	...	... " 49,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd August, and comes with the mail of the 9th August brings £120,000 bar gold £200.000 silver and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 41,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 4,00,000
Madras	...	... " 5,30,000
Total	...	... " 50,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th August and comes with the mail of the 16th August brings £130,000 bar gold £370,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 43,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 2,00,000
Madras	...	... " 4,80,000
Total	...	... " 50,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	84,58,000
Other Deposits	.....	27,46,000
Sundries	9,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	14,80,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	9,19,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	24,02,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,01,000	.....
Bullion	.....	48,000
Balance with other Banks	1,05,000	.....
Sundries	.....	35,000
Cash	.....	72,17,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	8,308	8,292	+ 16
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Aug.	2,496,659	2,469,185	+ 27,474
Shipments for the week Europe	4,511	3,994	+ 517
China			
Japan	8,579	3,994	+ 4,585
Coast Ports			
Total	13,090	7,988	+ 5,202
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th Aug. Europe	380,516	922,537	—542,021
China	36,616	14,510	+ 22,106
Japan	846,135	595,252	+249,883
Coast Ports	24,912	31,641	— 6,729
Total	1,283,179	1,564,940	—276,761
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	2,779	115	+ 2,664
China			
Japan	nil	Nil	Nil.
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 20th July, 1912, 35,529 bales. Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 10th August 1912—52,663 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	126	272,883	400,776
Central India	492	161,569	147,521
Barsee and Nagur	54	112,953	117,093
Berar	Nil	538,647	359,614
Central Provinces	116	358,253	150,117
Total Oomras	788	1,444,318	1,175,121
Dholleras	21	29,260	267,767
Broach	Nil	142,668	218,511
Compta and Dharwar	3,905	225,887	249,342
Westerns	1,745	94,046	44,195
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	330	126,420	296,523
Bengals (Bajputana)	599	104,515	136,417
Sind	60	93,698	68,684
Persian	N i	4,838	2,515
American	859	219,335a	6,653
Egyptian	Nil	1,921	2,613
Other sorts	Nil	9,753	538
Total	8,308	2,496,659	2,469,276

a Or 176,898 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 15th Aug, 1912	2,496,659
	2,796,659
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 15th Aug, 1912	1,288,179
	1,508,480
Less Afloat	2,779
	1,505,701
Less Estimated mill consumption	947,000
	558,701
Less Up-country by rail	88,192
	470,509
Less Estimated destroyed by fire	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 16th Aug, 1912	453,509
Difference since last week	—19,726

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the early part of the past week the decline in the home markets continued, culminating in a slump of 50 points in New York on Monday. Since Tuesday last there have been almost daily fluctuation of 30 points or so in the American markets, but the downward movement has received a check. The bulls are taking heart after the recent heavy drop and we are likely to see further fluctuation on bull and bear aggressiveness, as both parties are apparently strong. Reports of a bullish or bearish nature may be looked for, but there is no reason at present to anticipate any material upward or downward movement of the market. Fluctuations between 6d. and 6 1-2d. for New Year months are likely in the near future. Later on the crop has to go through the trying ordeal of the chance of killing frost, and as the crop is a late one the time for killing frost will be extended about a fortnight. Yesterday the American markets closed with a few points advance, but show no special tendency one way or the other. A telegram received to-day states that the National Ginners Association gives the average condition of the crop as 77·5 per cent. (presumably to 10th August) against 77·4 per cent. on 25th July. As the average deterioration of the crop in the month of August during the past ten years is about seven per cent, the above condition, if correct, may be considered satisfactory.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct.	11·39	11·56	—·43
" Dec.	11·04	11·65	—·39
Spot	12·50	12·00	—·50
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct.	12·02	11·76	—·26
" Dec.	12·05	11·76	—·29
Spot	12 1-2	11 13-16	—11-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·76	6·52	—·24
" Sept.-Oct.	6·67	6·40	—·27
Spot	7·09	6·80	—·29

Fluctuations have occurred in the local market but these have not been in any way in proportion to the fluctuations at home. The lowest price touched for good Broach has been Rs. 300, or Rs. 8 below last week's closing rate. This has led to a renewal of straddles, by sales of good Broach against purchases of March-April Americans, and a fair business of this sort has been done. Native opinion is bullish, and as the market is more or less in the hands of speculators, prices have been maintained in face of declining markets at home; while the least sign of recovery in the home markets is a signal to put up rates locally. Such a condition may be maintained for a time, but a nearer parity to home value must ultimately result. To-day the market opens at Rs. 306 1-2 for good Broach.

There is again no appreciable change in prices for ready cotton. Holders are not inclined to reduce rates owing to the very moderate stocks of unsold cotton at Colaba. The demand has been moderate and chiefly on mill account though exporters to Europe have at time been in the market. For Japan the enquiry has subsided. There seems little chance of any material decline in rates as stocks will be almost depleted of anything like decent cotton before arrivals of New Crop can have any effect on the market.

Crop reports are on the whole satisfactory. There has been a break in most places which has admitted of weeding operations being carried on, and the plants are reported as healthy and flourishing. If the break continues for another week or so crop prospects will improve.

LATER.
The market has been quiet during the day with little doing, and good Broach has declined to Rs. 304 1-2 at the close. An export house is selling fine Broach, and sales are reported at Rs. 313 and Rs. 311 1-2.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	312 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	304 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	301 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	298 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	292 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	288-9 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	279 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	269 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	266 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	272 Dec.
" " "	"	278 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	250 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	293 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	270 "
Good M. G. Westerns	"	280 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·49	6·37	6·30
—03	—03	—04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·27	6·26	6·27
—03	—03	—03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·28	6·29	6·30
—03	—03	—03

FREIGHTS.

The market during the week has been quiet with little business doing. The Karachi market is also quiet.

The following business is reported here this week:—

ANTWERP:—Small lots for September at 21s. seeds cotton. For December 600 tons seeds at 20s.

HULL :—About 1,000 tons light seeds at 19s. 6d August loading.

HAMBURG:—Small lots in ready steamer at 24s 6d. seeds and 25s. cotton.

We quote as under:—

	August.		
ANTWERP	... 22s.	Seeds, 23s.	Cotton
DUNKIRK	... 23s.	" 24s.	"
HAMBURG	... 24-6	" 25s.	"
GENOA	... 24s	" 25s.	"
LIVERPOOL	... 22s.	" 23s.	"
HULL	... 19-6 light seeds.		
	September.		
ANTWERP	... 20s.	sds. 20s. 6d.	cotton
DUNKIRK	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.	"
HAMBURG	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.	"
GENOA	... 22s.	" 22s. 6d.	"
LIVERPOOL	...22s.	" 22s. 6d.	"
LONDON	... 18s.	" 20s.	"
TRIESTE-VENICE	...24s.	" 25s.	"
HULL	... 19s. light seeds.		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Small fluctuations have occurred in this market during the week. The September settlement will now occupy chief attention and on this the future of the market will depend to some extent. It seems doubtful if there will be any sustaining influence and chances are in favour of lower prices shortly, unless a good demand should spring up at home.

We quote:—

Ready	...	...Rs. 10 14 0 B.T.
September	...	" 11 11 0 R.T.
April-May, 1913	...	" 10 13 0 "

RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet but steady and changes on the week are slight.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May	...	Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.
" Cawnpore Ready	...	Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow "	...	Rs. 9 4 0 "

WHEAT :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

White Pusi 85 p. c. ready	Rs.	5 6 0 R. T.
White Delhi, September	"	5 6 0 "
White Delhi, Ap- May, 1913	"	5 8 0 "

POPPYSEED :—
The market continues steady but there is little business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 12 10 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market is steady to firm and sellers are scarce.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs.	54	8 0
Small White	"	53	8 0
Black Kutni	"	47	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steady with some enquiry for New Crop.

We quote :—

Bold	Jan-Feb.	Rs.	45 0 0
Small	"	"	44 0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market continues steady with business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	38 0 0
September	...	"	39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Steady. Moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...	...Rs.	27 4 0

MOWRASEED :—
A fair business at steadier prices.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs.	7 14 0 .T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	8,308 bales.
Wheat	...	142,075 cwts.
Linseed	...	81,569 "
Rapeseed	...	19,518 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,975 "
Poppyseed	...	6,140 "
Groundnuts	...	2,796 "
Castorseed	...	22,700 "
Rice	...	24,833 "
Myrabollams	...	250 "
Cottonseed	...	9,323 "
Mowrasced	...	19,725 "
Gram	...	22,483 "
Joowar	...	27,574 "
Maize	...	62 "
Barley	...	14,163 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued quiet during the week and China buyers have shown little disposition to operate. A few small sales have been made at slightly lower prices, and it is reported that a mill has placed a few thousand bales of 20's. but particulars of the transaction have not been given. The sharp decline in the American cotton markets early in the week discouraged buyers, and they have not yet regained confidence.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS :—Prices are unchanged. Very little business has been done owing to the decline in cotton.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very quiet and the demand is much smaller than is usual at this time of the year.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market is steady and the demand is improving. The home market is quiet, and the tendency is in favour of buyers, but manufacturers remain firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very quiet here. Though there is a sharp drop in cotton the home markets show no tendency to decline and prices keep very steady. Only distant shipments are still quoted by makers.

DHOOTIES :—There is some improvement in the demand here, but the home market is steady notwithstanding the decline in cotton.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows little or no change during the week. Prices here cover only £83 and £67. Some sales of Rex metal have been reported £67.

COAL MARKET.

Local Market is firm at about late rates. Freigh from Calcutta has been fixed at Rs. 8.

Approximate quotations are :—

Powell Duffryn	...	...Rs. 22-8
Australian Pacific	...	... " 18
Australian Rhondda	...	... " 17
Natal	...	... " 18 to 19
Japanese	...	... " 17 to 17-4
Desherghur	...	... " 18-8
Jherriah	...	... " 17-8
Westphalian	...	... " 19-4

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's prices for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Rs.	Per case.
SnowFlake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia		per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ...125°			4 0 0
Elephant Brand			
Bulk in tins ...125°		"	4 0 0
Elephant Brand		8 1 gallons.	
Bulk without tins125°		"	3 6 0
		per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins 125°		"	4 0 0
Firm.			

SHARES.

The market is firm and prices have considerably advanced during the week and large transactions are reported in almost all companies.

Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,745 to Rs. 1,750 ; Bank of India have declined at Rs. 64 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 67 1-2 ; Bombay Merchant Bank shares are at and about Rs. 12 1-2 ; Central Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 31 1-2 ; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 88.

In press companies, Volkarts have improved to Rs. 755, others keep unchanged at previous quotations.

In mill companies, Bombay Cotton mill are steady at Rs. 400 ; Bombay United, after touching Rs. 565; have declined to Rs. 545 ; Century mill shares have improved to Rs. 310; Crescent's to Rs. 112 1-2; Central India's to Rs. 2,225; China's during the earlier part of the week jumped upto Rs. 1,140, but later on have declined to Rs. 1,040 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares, after touching Rs. 1,660 have declined to Rs. 1,630 ; Coorlas are steady at Rs. 710 ; 'Currimbhoy have improved to Rs. 1,220; David's to Rs. 502 1-2; Edward Sassoon Mill to Rs. 213 3-4; Fazulbhoy to Rs. 442 1-2 ; Finlay's to Rs. 400 ; Hindustan to Rs. 760; Jamshed's to Rs. 205; Khattau Makanji mill shares to Rs. 1,450; Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 845 have declined to Rs. 830; Laxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,525; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares at Rs 1,640; Manockji Petit's, after touching Rs 3,030, declined to Rs 2,960, and have closed at Rs 2,990 for September delivery Morarji Goculdas mill shares have advanced to Rs 3,275, New Great Eastern to Rs. 270; New City of Bombay have ruled at and about Rs. 1,200 ; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 140; Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 850 ; Standard's after touching Rs. 1,430 ; have declined to Rs. 1,385 ; Sun Mill shares have improved to Rs. 127 1-2 ; Swan Mill shares during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 240 ; and later on they have advanced to Rs. 255 ; Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,540 ; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,665 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares at Rs. 500.

In miscellaneous companies, Alcocks are quiet at Rs. 175 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 565 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramway Company, Limited Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 175 and Preference shares at Rs. 184 X. D. ; Bombay Flours at Rs. 1,015 ; Bombay Steam N. Company Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 295 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 297 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 775 X D ; Shivrajpura are quiet at Rs. 23 ; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 90 ; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 88 ; Deferred shares have declined to Rs. 184 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 184 ; Bombay Telephone have improved to Rs. 61; Treacher's to Rs. 450 X D.

In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 685 ; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 136 ; Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 139 to Rs. 140 ; Tapty Valley have improved to Rs. 650 ; Central Deccans have changed hands at Rs. 73 ; and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 99. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 27th July 1912, were Rs. 1,960, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 27th July 1912, Rs. 97,240.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 17th Aug., 1912.

I. Members are informed that a shooting club has been established in connection with the Corps. "All members are eligible."

Rules are being drawn up and will be issued at an early date.

The first shoot will be held at the British Infantry Range at Colaba to-day Saturday afternoon the 17th instant, from 4 p.m.

Particulars.

I 100 yards 5 shots "Grouping."
II 200 yards 8 shots last 7 to count (2nd Class Figure Target.)

Prize will be awarded for best score in each competition.

2. There will be drill at the Town Hall as usual on Tuesday evening next, the 20th instant from 6 p. m.

All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O.-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th Aug., 1912.

461. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday the 19th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

462. Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "F" Company :—

No. 4076 Sergt. R. H. Fido, to be Cr. Sergt. vice P. R. Soundy promoted.

No. 4841 Lce Sergt. J. V. Hildreth, to be Sergt. to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 6811 Cyclist R. Collyer, to be Lce Corpl to fill an existing vacancy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

At Bankruptcy Buildings on July 29 Mr. E. Leadam Hough senior official receiver, presided at a meeting of the creditors of Capt. Hugh Caledon Atkinson of Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, held under a receiving order made upon the petition of a money lender. The debtor had stated that he retired from the Royal Marine Light Inf. in Jaduary last receiving a gratuity of £1,200 which he used in paying his then existing debts. He estimated his present liabilities at 574 and disclosed no assets of value attributing his failure to extravance in living and losses by betting and gambling. The meeting was adjourned to enable the debtor to submit a proposal to his creditors.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writes us from Manchester, on 25th July, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	888,760	587,910
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	757,420	432,540
American cotton into sight	15,288,000	11,723,000
Receipts at American Ports	11,780,000	8,481,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,740,000	1,992,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,814,000	974,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	136,000	145,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	127,000	199,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	97,000	93,000

The "out of sight" figures of American Cotton, i. e., deliveries to the world's spinners for the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, August 2.

The appointment of Dr. G. E. Morrison, the famous Peking correspondent of the "Times", as political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, will probably surprise most people. Yet it is a very natural development, which one hopes may produce good results. Dr. Morrison is an old and warm friend of President Yuan Shih-kai, for whom he has great admiration. He has also far wider knowledge of Chinese affairs than any other unofficial person who is capable of filling the new appointment. That he is liked and respected by the Chinese, that he possesses their confidence to a degree rarely tendered to a foreigner, and that he has a sincere faith in the future destiny of the Chinese Republic, are things beyond question. One may not share his faith. One may not believe that a republic will endure in the Middle Kingdom. One fears that the position of Yuan Shih-kai is steadily growing weaker. But these considerations do not prevent one from wishing Dr. Morrison all success in the wonderful opportunity which has opened out before him. It is one of the romances of journalism in politics.

There was a sub-conscious note of anxiety in Sir Edward Grey's references to Persia, in the Commons the other night, which makes it look as if the time is at hand when British troops may be sent to the southern provinces. It is to be hoped that this step will be averted. It is quite certain that if we send an expedition to Southern Persia it will remain there, and will gather accretions like a rolling snowball. We cannot afford to lock up a division in Persia at the present moment. Less than a division would be of little avail, while if the Indian Army is deprived of so large a number of men at this juncture chaos will result in the internal scheme of mobilization. The only wise course is to hold our hand in the Shah's dominions as long as possible. It is unpleasant to drift, but the alternative just now happens to be far more dangerous.

Mr. Borden hit the nail right bang on the head the other day in his speech at the Canada Club when he defined the great need of the Empire to be "closer communication and security for that communication." Every part of the Empire, and every party within the Empire, is coming to appreciate that fact. People are delighted, moreover, with the speeches of Sir Rufus Isaacs and others at the evening's banquet at the National Liberal Club, by which sane Liberalism was identified with the cause of Naval strength. Sir Rufus Isaacs spoke welcome words when he proclaimed that all Liberals must stand for the Navy. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, in this, the bosom friend of the Chancellor of the Exchequer reflected Mr. Lloyd George's own mind. Let us hope so.

No movement of our time promises better things than that for the establishment of "Sea Scouts." It is the most fitting that could be imagined for a nation which has the "sea in its blood." All healthy boys love boats and water, salt or fresh. If the little fellows learn to hand and reef and steer, and are nurtured on Marryat as their fellows on land are nurtured on Fenimore Cooper and his compeers, we may confidently look to see a revival of the sea-spirit which will lead to great things in the way of a reservoir of seamen in the future. The Navy League, with its excellent training brighs now established in half a score of places, should welcome this movement and take an oar in the boat.

Sir Rufus Isaacs' address at Reading on the deepened humanity of our modern laws and their administration showed the Attorney-General in a very characteristic vein. None can be keener and more deadly upon occasion than he; but it is also true that none can be more humane. Many a hardened criminal who has been sent to his punishment through the remorseless activities of the brilliant counsel must have felt as he descended the steps from the dock that someone had been dealing with him "as between man and man," as they say. And there is much amelioration of the pang of punishment in such a feeling as that.

Amid a roar of applause and a rain of bouquets, the scarlet curtains of Covent Garden fell for the last time on the Russian Ballet. Karsavina is gone, carrying a thousand hearts with her. Nijinsky has bounded through the air and twirled like a tee-to-tum for the last time this season; and, to utter Burke, the glory of London seems departed for ever. These great artists and their colleagues, and the wonderful ballets which they have presented have given us all some of the most poignant moments we have spent in a theatre; and the gratitude and good will of us all follow them in their wanderings. The success of the Russian Ballet tells the old story of the deathlessness of all really essential art. Those who told Londoners twenty years ago, that Bayreuth had killed the Ballet, forgot that dancing is an older art even than music. Maria Teglioni, the dancer, conveyd quite as much to our grandfathers and grand mothers as did Giulia Grisi with her glorious voice, and who to-day would dare to say that they have found less significance and beauty in the art of Pavlova than in that of Caruso or Emma Destinn?

Goodwood is over, the season is ended, and the windows of the West End are darkened. Jeames lounges idly by the open hall-door and contemplates a street no longer echoing to the wheels of the mighty and the fair, for Society has flown to the simpler life of the 'plage' and the 'hud' at home and abroad. It has, as usual, been an enchanting time, gay and splendid; and a thousand brilliant memories, and perhaps a few tragic ones, survive from all the pageantry of it. It still stands supreme in the world, this London Season of ours—and it still demands a Frederick Locker to do justice to it. Prose halts heavily in a task so delicate.

A pleasing colour scheme is Lincoln green, the rough tweed skirt faintly patterned with a large fine line check, and toned exactly to the corduroy employed for the coat. Among the sartorial feats of the day is the modelling of a skirt that, while slim in appearance, allows perfect freedom of action. I could not, for a moment, attempt to explain how this is achieved. In fact, to speak frankly, I am mystified, while at the same time observing how frequently buttons and buttonholes are called upon to play a practical part. Whatever may be the fate of the slim jupe in other realms of dress, it seems pretty generally recognised that the reasonable aspect of the fancy accepted in the world of sport will not be lightly parted with. And a truer example could not be found than the one illustrated. The coat, too, has its points of individual and attractive value, the flat basque being set on to a slightly blousee upper part, an alliance concealed beneath a narrow grey suede belt, a narrow slip vest of the same suede outlining the fronts. The pockets, as behoves the character of the coat, are roomy and practical, and the armhole cut with a nice deep curve, while the accompanying felt hat would help to emphasize the grey contrast, merely relieved by a game feather mount.

For women who actually handle a gun there are innumerable deft divices in the way of expanding pleats, gusset sleeves, and semi-band back, the majority, of course, modelled on the latest men's coats. That rich clay-red colour, some times called cottle, promises to be quite as much in favour as ever in frieze or rough-surfaced tweeds. But it is not every woman's wear, and is only a safe selection with a wardrobe that can boast an alternative suit or suits. It is a colour that looks particularly well on golf links, and a much patronised coat buttons visibly right up to the throat, where a turnover collar of the material completes the scheme. At the back a very slight fulness left is caught up in minute tucks that fade off into nothing about the centre of the back, while the waistline is denoted by a deep hand band stitched at either edge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

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MOTOR CARS.
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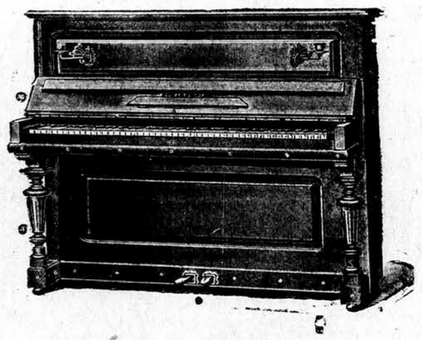
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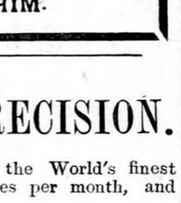

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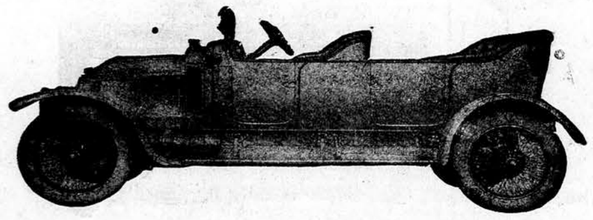

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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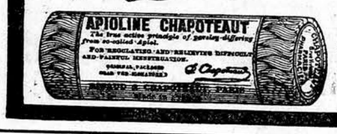

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